

THE TIMES Inside

Athens to Yalta
Cruising with the
Russians
Try a Matavaro
Sniffing out the best New
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St Andrews: Can Nick
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challenge in the Open?



Monday
Up from the deep
Alan Franks walks in the
village resurrected from a
Lake District reservoir
Stranger in a dark suit
The father outside the
family circle

Portfolio

Twenty-four thousand pounds can be won today in The Times Portfolio competition. £20,000 for the week, and £4,000 for today, double the usual daily amount because there were no claimants yesterday. Portfolio list, page 22; week's gains and losses, rules and how to play, back page.

Labour MPs arrested in race protest

Two Labour MPs, Mr Stuart Holland and Mr Tony Banks, were among 14 people arrested last night during an anti-apartheid demonstration outside the South African embassy in Trafalgar Square.

The arrests also included five councillors and the leader of Camden Borough Council.

NatWest deal

National Westminster Bank has acquired a five per cent interest in Fielding Newson-Smith, the stockbroker, as part of a plan to form an international securities house in the future. Page 17

Amnesty wait

The scope of an amnesty for political prisoners, due to be announced today, is expected to determine whether the West lifts its sanctions against Poland. Page 4

Losing money

Small investors are losing considerable sums of money because all registered insurance brokers are operating illegally, with no indemnity cover for insurance claims. Family Money, page 20

Sharing the Cup

India and Pakistan will jointly host the fourth World Cup in 1987, the International Cricket Conference decided by a narrow vote at Lord's. John Woodcock, page 24

Israeli poll

Two independent opinion polls in Israel predicted a clear Labour victory in Monday's election as campaigning ended. Weizman wood, page 6

Sun stoppage

The Sun newspaper was not published today. The editor, Mr Kelvin MacKenzie, has produced the paper on his own since The Sun's journalists went on strike over pay a week ago.

Coroner's attack

Two men, whose telephone call threatening violence against a strike-breaking miner's daughter, aged 12, drove him to suicide, were called "scabs" by a coroner. Page 2

THE TIMES

Because of the interruption of newspaper supplies due to the dock strike, The Times has slightly fewer pages today.

Leader page, 9
Letters: On miners, from Mr M. D. Varcoe-Cocks, and others; bishops, from the Rev J. D. Brown, and the Bishop of Peterborough; vagrant death, from Colonel R. Lovatt. Features, page 8

Dr Johnson's view of 1984: Bernard Levin on a gift-edged exhibition; England's finest walk. Obituary, page 10

Professor Klaus Wachsmann, Ian Reid

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Dockers return before peace deal is ratified

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Dockers began returning to work yesterday in anticipation that the peace formula to end the 11-day national strike will be ratified by union leaders at meetings today.

Workers at six ports went back to work while in a further development the seamen's and railwaymen's unions, which have been refusing to allow freight traffic on to Sealink ferries in protest at the sale of the state-owned company, agreed to suspend the ban to allow talks with its new owner.

Details of the docks peace formula were guarded secret last night so that they can be presented to a meeting of 90 port shop stewards of the Transport and General Workers Union this morning. However, unofficially, employers and union were arguing that the deal held substantial benefits.

A union negotiator said that the agreement gave the union "all the guarantees we have been seeking" on ensuring that there would be no further breaches of clause 10 of the National Dock Labour Scheme that prohibits the use of non-registered labour without prior union permission.

It was indicated that the employers had given a firm commitment to ensure that the scheme was "honoured" in the future, but employers' sources were inclined to dismiss that version as union hyperbole and believed that they had made

very few concessions in the agreement, which came after 16 hours of talks at the London offices of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service.

It became clear yesterday that although the talks came close to breakdown on several occasions, the strong pressures on both sides for an agreement were paramount. The employers faced increasing demands from the Government for a quick settlement to the damaging strike, while union leaders were aware that the strike could have quickly started crumbling.

There were reports that national docks officials had been warned that workers at Dover, and the privately-owned Felixstowe container port, were planning to return to work. Yesterday's meeting of 1,100 dockers at Felixstowe, which in 10 minutes decided on an immediate return to work, had been planned before the peace talks started and was intended to be a springboard for calling off the strike.

Other ports to return to normal working included Portsmouth, Poole and Ipswich. At Southampton, freight traffic resumed moving through the port.

Mass meetings of dockers are to be held tomorrow at major ports, including Liverpool and Hull, to hear reports of the stewards' meeting, but there was a general acceptance that the strike was effectively over.

Employers and unions are expected to present the agreement to a success and it was being said last night that the carefully-worded document could allow both sides to claim an advantage. On the union side there was confidence that the deal will tie the employers more firmly to the scheme.

Union officials are also expected to point to repeated statements by the Government, from the Prime Minister down, guaranteeing at least the short-term future of the dock labour scheme, which has been coming under increasing pressure in recent months from the Government and employers.

The deal was also said to be a feather in the cap of Mr Pat Lowry, chairman of Acas, and his conciliation staff who had worked hard to prevent the breakdown, which in the early hours yesterday had looked inevitable.

The decision to half the ban on freight traffic using Sealink ships was announced yesterday by the National Union of Seamen and the National Union of Railwaymen to allow the talks with Sea Containers, which bought Sealink this week for £66m.

But the seamen's union gave a warning that any threat by the new owners to jobs, services and union agreements would be met with "resolute and determined industrial action by all members in Sealink ports".

Determined drivers who broke ban

By Rupert Morris and Robin Young

British lorry drivers were congratulating themselves yesterday on a remarkable demonstration of industrial muscle which was entirely responsible for the lifting of the Dover freight ban, and may well have hastened the end of the docks strike.

As the drivers made their way either home, or to their European destinations, a clearer picture emerged of the way in which they had pressured the Dover port employees into Thursday night's dramatic surrender.

Mr Ken Barr, the owner and driver of a haulage company, revealed that he had secured a verbal promise from Mr Les Sharp, chairman of the Dover shop stewards, that he would lift the freight ban by 6pm on Thursday.

Mr Barr had travelled from Calais to lead a delegation of drivers who had been imposing a blockade on all traffic in and out of Calais.

For several days the drivers had been travelling between the Kent coast and the Continent as foot passengers, conveying messages to one another; they also corresponded by telephone and telex.

"It shows what a resilient breed they are", said a spokesman for the Road Haulage Association, which was immensely relieved that the dispute was over. Many small hauliers had faced the real prospect of going out of business.

Mr Sharp, of the Transport and General Workers' Union, took a different view. "We were very sad that we had to let our negotiators down in London, but it was only this pressure that made us back down. We were threatened not actually with physical assault but with sections of drivers threatening to burn port installations", he said.

A substantial number of port employees, however, were strongly opposed to the union's action, and threatened to tear up their union cards in disgust.

Ministers take on union militants

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Government yesterday intensified the propaganda war over the miners' strike and signalled its intention of combating its continuing efforts to isolate Mr Arthur Scargill by a general onslaught against militants in the trade unions.

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, accused ministers of panic and hysteria as they maintained their attack on him for failing to condemn Mr Scargill's tactics.

But it is clear that ministers, considerably relieved at the settlement in the dock strike which they hope will enable them to concentrate their fire on one front, have abandoned any pretence to being on the sidelines of the dispute and have begun a concerted effort to appeal to the miners' workers over the heads of their leadership.

The change of emphasis indicated on Thursday by the Prime Minister and other members of the Cabinet is being maintained in ministerial speeches and broadcasts highlighting what they claim to be the generosity of the Government's attitude to the mining industry in terms of pay, investment and the voluntary redundancy terms offered, and the allegedly undemocratic behaviour by a minority in the strike whom the Prime Minister has dubbed "the enemy within".

Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, will press that message tomorrow in a television interview, as will Mrs Margaret Thatcher next Friday and in her speech to the Commons in the economic debate the following Tuesday. Whitehall sources are laying emphasis on Mrs Thatcher's reported words to the 1922 committee on Thursday that when the strikes were over "we have to take on the militants" and return to good relations with the moderates.

Although that was said yesterday not to pre-empt further labour legislation in the immediate future it appeared likely that ministers would use the experience of the mining dispute to campaign for wider support within the unions of the measures being taken in the Trade Union Bill to encourage

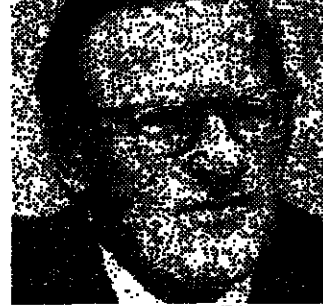
pre-strike ballots, and ballots for the election of trade union officers.

Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, spoke in a BBC radio interview of Mr Scargill representing a threat to parliamentary democracy and a threat to all that was best in the tradition of trade unionism.

Questioned on the shift in the Government's approach to the slow drift back Letters 2 9

strike he said that given the latest round of discussions between the National Coal Board and the National Union of Mineworkers and the points of agreement reached, reasonable people felt that the dispute had gone on for far too long and had no justifiable basis for being continued.

Mr Kinnock said in the twenty-week of a dispute which had cost about £200m it



Mr Tom King: "Dispute on far too long".

was extraordinary that all the Prime Minister and her colleagues could do was to increase the output of insults.

It was an abuse of their office. "They should get on with the job for which they are paid and promote a settlement instead of embittering and deepening the dispute with their foolish words," he said.

Three South Wales miners' leaders were served with writs yesterday in a High Court action by two haulage firms in Gloucestershire against picketing of their lorries at the Port Talbot steel works. A hearing is expected in the High Court in London next week.



The Prince of Wales discovering the views of unemployed youngsters (Photograph: Suresh Karadia).

Princely advice on how to get a job

The Prince of Wales yesterday advised young job-seekers to polish up the interview techniques. The impression they gave at interviews made a hell of a difference, he said.

The Prince was talking to hundreds of unemployed youngsters from around Britain, who had spent working holidays on a restoration work at the Badbury Rings prehistoric earthworks in Dorset. The scheme was arranged by the charity, the Prince's Trust.

He told the youngsters he knew that when they went back home the prospects were perhaps bleak, to say the least, of finding something else to do. He knew that life could be very boring, frustrating and sometimes extremely demoralising.

The Prince said: "If you can try to concentrate on coming across well in an interview and, although you may not think so, the way you dress makes a difference as well. Regrettably, people are influenced by what they see in front of them."

UK and Argentina blame each other

By Our Foreign Staff

Britain and Argentina yesterday blamed each other for diverging from agreed arrangements and causing the breakdown of the first direct talks between the two countries since the Falkland Islands conflict in 1982.

Britain said the talks in Berne on Thursday broke down because the Argentines tried to link discussions on practical issues for normalizing relations with discussions on sovereignty. They had known that that was unacceptable to Britain.

But leading officials in the Argentine Foreign Ministry blamed the British representatives for changing just one word in a planned joint communiqué. The officials said the two sides had agreed beforehand that when Argentina raised its claim to sovereignty, the British delegation would respond by saying: "We are not ready to discuss sovereignty", or its Spanish equivalent, "No estamos en condiciones de discutir".

This formula would have allowed Argentina to claim that it had included the issue of sovereignty in the open-agenda talks. Britain, on the other hand, would have been able to claim that sovereignty was not discussed, and both delegations would have gone on to more manageable aspects of the dispute.

Australian leads by three strokes in Open

Ian Baker-Finch, the Australian, took a three-stroke lead in the Open at St Andrews with a second round of 66. Among his nearest rivals is the British golfer, Nick Faldo (68). Because of a big increase in the attendance on the first two days the Royal and Ancient will increase the prize money by 10 per cent. The winner will now receive £55,000. The attendance so far has reached 113,500, an increase of 28,000 over last year. Reports, page 24

Mondale in challenge to Reagan

Mr Walter Mondale ended the Democratic convention in San Francisco by committing himself to negotiating a verifiable arms freeze with the Soviet Union and stopping "the illegal war in Nicaragua".

But he said that if he won the presidential election in November, which the convention had nominated him to fight, he would make no defence cuts which weakened American security.

Mr Mondale also issued a challenge to President Reagan for a televised debate.

Mr Mondale brought delegates to their feet, but Mrs Geraldine Ferraro drew greater applause. She said the choice of a woman to run for the vice-presidency sent a powerful signal to all Americans.

Mondale's triumph, page 7. Leading article, page 9.

Man set free after 16 years

By John Withrow

A man who was sentenced to life imprisonment for murder on the evidence of the discredited Home Office forensic scientist, Dr Alan Clift, was freed yesterday after serving nearly 16 years in jail.

The case, one of 11 referred to the Court of Appeal by the Home Secretary because of Dr Clift's involvement, was the first in which the judges upheld the appeal. Two others heard earlier this week were rejected.

Mr Geoffrey Mycock, a landscape gardener, who was sentenced in 1969 for the rape and murder of a woman, aged 84, walked free from the court, saying he intended to seek damages, "although no amount of money can ever bring back what I have lost".

The record for compensation for false imprisonment is £77,000 but legal sources said yesterday that Mr Mycock could expect to receive up to £150,000.

It was the second appeal against conviction by Mr Mycock who has always protested his innocence. At his first in 1970 it was established that a policeman, now retired, had lied at his trial.

But the appeal judge decided that the scientific evidence from Dr Clift was so strong that the conviction should be upheld.

Yesterday Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, sitting with Mr Justice Gledhill and Sir Roger Ormrod, said: "It follows as night follows day that this court is driven to the conclusion that there is now reasoned unease as to whether this conviction is safe and satisfactory."

The Crown offered no opposition to the appeal with counsel, Mr Desmond Fennell, QC, saying that because of the dependence on Dr Clift's evidence it would be unsafe to do so.

Mr Mycock, aged 37, from



Mr Geoffrey Mycock: Will seek damages.

Macclesfield, Cheshire, was found to have scratches on his face after his arrest in 1968 for the killing of Miss Adeline Bracey.

Scientific evidence about fibres found on Mr Mycock's clothing and fibres taken from the scene of the murder assured considerable importance in the case, but it had been impossible to verify independently his work and the conclusions he had reached.

Continued on back page, col 6

Germans pay tribute to anti-Hitler plotters' bravery

From Michael Binyon

In a short and moving ceremony in the Berlin court-yard where Count Claus von Stauffenberg and his fellow conspirators were shot 40 years ago, West Germany's leaders yesterday paid tribute to the courage and ideals of the plotters against Hitler and to all those who resisted the Nazi dictatorship.

In the presence of the elderly widows and relatives of the dozens of officers and politicians who were shot or hanged after the bomb plot's failure, Chancellor Helmut Kohl spoke of the short-lived hope in the Bendler barracks in Berlin for "the other Germany" free of dictatorship.

He said the resistance to Hitler's tyranny should never

be forgotten: It belonged to all the German people, not just to one party, and still confronted the Germans with the question of the ethical foundations of politics and the state.

July 20, 1944, was the "hour of truth" for Germans. The conspirators had wanted to defend Germany and its people the right to their own existence, history and future. They had made it possible for Germans to preserve their dignity. "This sacrifice has not been in vain", Herr Kohl said.

President Richard von Weizsacker, who as a young soldier had links with the military conspirators, hung a wreath on the wall of the barracks on the spot where Count von Stauffenberg was shot. Dozens of other wreaths lined the walls, and

were laid beneath the statue of a naked and shackled figure which stands in the centre of the former barracks, now a memorial to the German resistance.

The ceremony, broadcast live on television, brought together leading politicians of all parties as well as former and present members of the German resistance.

Herr Eberhard Diepgen, the mayor of West Berlin, spoke of the bravery and deep patriotism of the anti-Hitler plotters, and said Berlin as both capital of the Third Reich and leading city of the resistance was better suited than anywhere else to remind Germans of their historical responsibility.

Herr Klaus von Dohnanyi,

the Mayor of Hamburg, whose father was executed in a concentration camp after the bomb plot and who was closely related to Pastor Dietrich Bonhoeffer, said the plot was a last vain attempt to free the Fatherland, but it came too late. The Nazi period should have taught Germans to view their country more critically, but also more deeply, and to participate fully in the constant renewal of democratic parties.

Yesterday's ceremony was the culmination of nationwide remembrance of the July plot, and a similar memorial ceremony was held at the prison execution block in Berlin, where other conspirators were strung up on meat hooks with piano wire.

East Germany, which for

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Working miner committed suicide after threat against his daughter

A working miner committed suicide after two strikers made a telephone call threatening physical violence against his daughter aged 12, an inquest in Stoke-on-Trent was told yesterday.

Mr James Clay, aged 33, a father of three who returned to work after 14 weeks on strike, killed himself on July 5 after receiving a barrage of taunts and jokes from striking colleagues at Wolstanton Colliery, Staffordshire. He had been spat at and shunned by friends.

But his widow, Ann, aged 30, said that two threatening telephone calls were the last straw. "They were getting at the children and that is what hurt him most."

The North Staffordshire coroner, Mr John Wain, who recorded a verdict of suicide, said: "The two men who made the telephone call threatening violence against a 12-year-old girl were cowards and worse than the people they call scabs."

undoubtedly the calls that drove Mr Clay to suicide, adding: "The despicable implication by these two men was the sort of action from which miners would want to dissociate themselves."

"We have heard of the word 'scab'. It is an unpleasant word used to describe people who disobey union orders, but I look at this case and ask myself where do the scabs lie. Were they not the two cowards in the phone-box one who had the job of threatening this woman and the other prompting him?"

"I ask the public and thousands of decent miners to consider this case. These two men did not adhere to union rules, and they must be the scabs."

The inquest was told that Mr Clay, a face worker from Sneyd Green, Staffordshire, returned to the pit in June because of financial hardship.

Mrs Clay said that they were a happy family before the strike but afterwards the money dried up, bills mounted

and her husband became very depressed.

"He tried to bottle everything up but went back to work for four days prior to the miners' holidays and was abused and spat on."

"He was put in a position where he had to decide whether he wanted to go through that ordeal again. He kept putting off discussing financial matters and would go upstairs and sit in his bedroom alone for long periods."

"He tried to tell the miners of the hardship he was facing but they would not listen to him. They spat at him and turned their backs on him, whereas before they had been good mates and colleagues," Mrs Clay said.

Four days before Mr Clay was due to return after a holiday, he was found dead in a garage near his home. He died from carbon monoxide poisoning.

At least 30 other miners are known to have received similar threats, Stoke police said.



Oriental debut: Oh Young Mi (left) and Lee Kyo Joo, dancers with the Korean music and dance group Yulryo Akhoe, which will appear for the first time in this year's Promenade concerts at the Albert Hall.

Macy's keen to attract British exports

Macy's, the American retailing group, is leading a campaign by foreign department stores to get more British companies to export consumer goods (John Lawless writes).

A country wide series of what they call "show-and-sell" exhibitions has been organized, attended by up to 30 buyers. Their aim is substantially to increase their purchases, which last year exceeded £200m.

Mr Keith Harwood, vice-president of R. H. Macy Corporate Buying and managing director of its British and Irish operations, said: "We get together 50 or so manufacturers of consumer goods in one place. The buyers travel by train or bus and stay overnight."

"They are there to see what is on offer. The British firms, particularly small ones which have the most problems about getting into exports, have a captive audience of, say, 30 specialist buyers."

Sellafield leukaemia allegations supported

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Allegations that the high level of leukaemia in children living near the Sellafield nuclear reprocessing plants is linked to radioactive contamination from the nuclear site is supported in an official report submitted to the Department of Health and Social Security.

It contains the findings of a team led by Sir Douglas Black, former president of the Royal College of Physicians.

The study is unable to show a direct cause and effect. But the work concludes that the incidence of leukaemia is too high to be explained by the sort of variations that happen occasionally, giving rise to unexpected clusters of illness.

The main recommendation is for a full-scale medical study. The proposal is being considered by government advisers, and the report is expected to be published next week.

The Sun fined £5,000

The publishers of *The Sun* newspaper were fined £5,000 by the High Court in London yesterday for a "grave contempt" of court in a front-page story published during the criminal trial of a couple accused of causing appalling injuries to their daughter, aged five weeks.

Michael Havers, QC, had started contempt proceedings after the publication in December 14 last of a story headlined "Baby was blinded by dad" with an accompanying photograph.

The editor of *The Sun*, Mr Kelvin MacKenzie, "frankly" admitted the contempt and offered his sincere apologies.

Airman tells of sex sessions

Senior Aircraftman Paul Davies, aged 21, told the Central Criminal Court yesterday of his sex sessions with the "Mata Hari" at the centre of a spy trial.

He told the jury that after visiting a club and another discotheque one evening, he

and Mrs Eva Maria Ghazi Jafar, aged 30, went back to her flat.

"She made me a drink and got on the sofa and started kissing and cuddling. It was then that the first sexual experience I had with Eva happened."

"She masturbated me and we had a few more drinks. I asked her why she did not want to sleep with me. I think it was because I was a bit too drunk."

The prosecution alleges the airman was trapped by Mrs Jafar during sex sessions and blackmailed.

Industry's £132m for charity

By Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

British companies gave more than £132m to charities last year, ranging from teddy bears for tombolas to contributions to capital projects, and most of it probably was authorized in an attempt to gain respectability.

New figures published this week by the *Directory of Social Change* show that most of the country's big firms allocated a very small proportion of their profits to charities.

The reasons why companies give money away are numerous, but hardened industry observers were united in their view yesterday that the prime driving force is a desire to create an air of social responsibility or even to win a knighthood for the chairman.

Some of the country's leading 500 industrial companies give nothing to charity. They include names such as Barratt Developments, Bejam, Cavenham, Cosmo, Furness Withy and Renault UK. But the top five givers - Barclays Bank, Marks and Spencer, BP, National Westminster Bank and Shell UK - gave a total of almost £6.5m.

Police offer to meet 'the Fox'

A senior detective made a plea yesterday to the rapist named "the Fox" to meet him before someone is murdered.

"I will meet him anytime, anywhere," Det Supt Maurice Caro, a leading detective in the hunt for the attacker, said.

"You will receive every consideration and have nothing to fear from the police. All we want to do is prevent you committing murder and other serious offences," Mr Caro said.

So far police have drawn a blank in their hunt for the man who has committed violent sex attacks and burglaries during recent months around Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire.

But since he has been lying low after raping a girl and sexually assaulting her brother and her boy friend in the village of Edlesborough just over a week ago, they hope this appeal may bring him out.

Mr Caro said he was born in Manchester and it might help having a northerner talking to a northerner.

Police in Chichester, West Sussex, yesterday set up an incident room and were using dogs in a hunt for a man who raped a girl aged 12.

Four surrogate mothers sign £6,500 contract

By Thomson Prentice
Science Correspondent

Four British women who will be paid to become surrogate mothers have signed contracts with an American agency, and one of them is expecting a baby which will be born and handed over to a childless couple for about £6,500 around Christmas.

Representatives of the agency in Britain would be guilty of a criminal offence if the Warnock recommendations are implemented.

But Mrs Harriett Blankfeld, director of the agency, the National Center for Surrogate Parenting, of Chevy Chase, Maryland, and Mrs Barbara Manning, who is arranging surrogate births on her behalf in Britain, were adamant yesterday that they would continue the practice "until Parliament

enacts legislation, at which stage we will observe the law."

Mrs Blankfeld flew back to the US yesterday after travelling to participate in the debate after publication on Wednesday of the Warnock report.

Before leaving she complained in a statement to *The Times* that the Warnock committee had not spoken to her or any member of her organization before recommending that agencies such as hers should be outlawed.

Mrs Manning, a former National Health Service nurse in Surrey who runs the British end of Mrs Blankfeld's agency, was said by her lawyer to be "very cross" about the Warnock report.

Leading article, page 9

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'Womble' man's jail plea

Mr Mike Batt, the songwriter, has won a court order barring his former wife, Mrs Wendy Batt, from within 250 yards of his home after she broke in and threatened him and his mistress.

The musician, aged 33, who had a big success with "The Wombles" song, asked the London divorce court judge yesterday to jail his former wife aged 30.

her conduct was "disgraceful", refused to send her to prison. He said that although she had caused Mr Batt to be arrested after alleging assault by him, that was not in breach of an order not to interfere with him.

Last week Mr Batt, of Strathearn Place, Paddington, west London, won an injunction restraining her from assaulting, molesting, or interfering with him or his mistress.

But Judge Owen, who said

Pupils to be set learning targets in curriculum package

From Colin Hughes, Newcastle upon Tyne

The first full package for national curriculum in what children should learn at school was outlined yesterday by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science.

He announced that the Government will issue a discussion document within the next few months aimed at setting national objectives for learning and designing an agreed curriculum for pupils aged between five and 16.

Alongside these proposals, school inspectors will publish two papers describing the variety of curriculum in primary and secondary schools as the starting point for what will become a key national debate.

The assumption held since the Second World War that schools can and should manage without an agreed formula for learning must be overturned, Sir Keith told the Council of Local Education Authorities annual conference in Newcastle upon Tyne.

It had become "a recipe for misunderstanding and ill-directed endeavour," hampering any judgment of whether school standards were rising or falling.

Along with the "invasive amount of information" on what schools teach, the Government would shortly publish "tentative proposals" for a national framework. Sir Keith emphasized that he was not attempting to dictate to teachers

and schools on their teaching methods, but to set targets.

Core subjects such as mathematics, science, English and modern languages could easily be agreed, but the framework would eventually include specific objectives within those subjects.

It would also describe what pupils should learn from subjects which cross the traditional boundaries, such as environmental studies.

A key new ingredient is to set targets for primary schools, so that each pupil has objectives for attainment by the age of 11. Sir Keith said that primary schools he had visited were "keen, zealous and devoted".

He dismissed the "fashionable" idea that children should solely be taught how to learn, regardless of what knowledge they actually learnt. A mix of facts and skills was essential.

Standards would be built from the bottom upwards, the Minister told reporters later. Once targets were set the national curriculum could be devised, and examinations could be geared to test achievement of those objectives.

Sir Keith reaffirmed his determination to introduce assessment of teachers. "But I do not close my eyes to the fact that there are some who have become individually weak in professional terms or otherwise unsuitable for teaching."

IBA promises impartiality in Oman programme

The Independent Broadcasting Authority promised the Court of Appeal yesterday it would ensure that a Granada Television *World in Action* programme about Oman due to be shown on Monday complied with its rules on impartiality.

Lord Rawlinson, QC, for the Sultanate of Oman, had said that there had been disquieting reports of complaints by people interviewed for the programme.

"We were also informed that a substantial part of the programme would deal with the arrest and death of Robin Walsh, secretary to the tender board of the Oman Ministry of Defence who died suddenly in prison last summer."

Mr David Kempe, QC, for the IBA, said if after the IBA had seen a preview, it was found that the programme did not comply with its rules on impartiality alterations would be made.

Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, sitting with Lord Justice O'Connor and Lord Justice May, said it was unnecessary to give judgment on an appeal by the Oman Government against a High Court decision refusing leave to apply for an order requiring the IBA to fulfil its obligations under the Broadcasting Act, 1981, and ensure its impartiality.

Spending on NHS barely keeps pace with demand

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Government spending on the National Health Service in the past five years has barely kept pace with increased demand, despite ministers' claims that it has risen at 17 per cent above the rise in prices, the House of Commons social services committee said yesterday.

The all-party group of MPs says that on the Department of Health's own evidence, real growth over the past five years, once the faster rate of NHS pay and price increases is allowed for, was only 7.2 per cent, not 17 per cent.

With the aging population demanding extra spending of about 1 per cent a year just to stand still, and medical advances needing another 0.5 per cent, the committee says "it is clear to us that... expenditure on the hospital and community health services has barely succeeded in keeping pace with increased demand."

The committee is also highly critical of Government claims that NHS spending is growing by one per cent after last year's 1 per cent cut in NHS spending in July.

"To cut 1 per cent in one year and restore it in the next year is not 'growth', the committee says. In the past two years, the committee says, real growth after allowing for higher NHS prices and pay, has been dependent on efficiency savings, and the same looks to be true for the current year."

The committee urges a thorough review of the way expenses to family doctors are controlled when the Government publishes its green paper on family practitioners' services in the autumn.

A total of £400m will be paid out in direct and indirect expenses this year, not much less than half the total pay bill for GPs.

"In questioning officials we were not convinced that there was adequate control," the committee says. No limit is placed on what GPs can pay their ancillary staff, and doctors can reclaim rent and rates payments even if they have only a nominal list of NHS patients.

On DHSS capital grants to children's homes, the committee says it is astonishing that more than £17,000 was spent returfacing a Roman Catholic children's home in Leeds in 1982-83, when the home closed the following year.

4th report Social Services Committee, session 1983-84 (Stationery Office £9.90).



The Olympic champion Steve Overt and his wife, Rachel, at Heathrow airport yesterday before leaving for Los Angeles and the Olympic Games. He will run in the 800 and 1500 metres races.

Pledge on race is 'open to doubt'

By Pat Healy, Race Relations Correspondent

Widespread concern that race relations work will suffer after the abolition of the Greater London Council and the metropolitan county councils has led the Home Office to concede that all successor bodies will be bought under race relations legislation.

That will mean that joint boards, to be set up to take over regional functions such as the fire service, planning, roads and waste disposal, will have the same responsibilities as the local councils to eliminate racial discrimination and promote equality of opportunity.

But, unlike the GLC and the metropolitan county councils, the joint boards will have no powers to raise revenue to carry out those functions. Any race relations work they undertake would have to come out of tight budgets, controlled by central government.

The Commission for Racial Equality, which is preparing

proposals for strengthening Section 71 of the Race Relations Act which places the duty of local authorities to eliminate unlawful racial discrimination, has given concession a guarded welcome.

The commission pointed out that the Home Office had declined to legislate to ensure that pioneering work by the GLC would continue after abolition, and giving the joint boards responsibility without funding left the whole issue open to doubt.

But the concession was dismissed as "meaningless" by Mr Paul Boateng, vice-chairman of the GLC ethnic minorities unit, who recently presented a paper on the issue to the Home Office advisory group on race relations. With the resources and a London-wide, democratically accountable focus for race relations activity, the needs of the black community would not be met.

Review of BBC's world radio services

A review of the efficiency and effectiveness of the BBC's External Services is to be undertaken by a Government BBC team. The review has been set up by the BBC's board of governors after discussions between the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the External Services.

The team will also look at restraints on resources and funding of the External Services which broadcast radio programmes throughout the world 24 hours a day.

The External Services are paid by the Foreign Office, and are estimated to cost £79m this year.

Opportunities for external broadcasting offered by developments in technology will be studied and the way in which the External Services can respond to the changes.

The Foreign Office said yesterday: "Broadcasting generally is a fast-changing area. A Civil Service department undertook a review in 1974 and it was felt the time had come to examine the services again."

The department would not comment when asked if this was the start of a big reduction on public expenditure generally.

The team's progress will be monitored by a steering committee chaired by Mr Christopher Bell, acting deputy managing director of External Services, with other members drawn from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the Treasury and the Efficiency Unit of the Cabinet Office.

The examining team of five will be led by Mr Alan Perry, Assistant Secretary in the Treasury. Other members will be Mr James Norris, head of the BBC's External Services; Mr Gavin Hewitt, of the Foreign Office; Mr Andrew Stott, of the Efficiency Unit, and a representative of the BBC's auditors.

The steering committee will be responsible for submitting the team's final report to the BBC's board of governors and the Foreign Secretary.

Work will begin immediately and will last about three months.

Orchestra saved by its players

The Midlands based English Sinfonia Orchestra has been saved by its players. It was feared that the loss of Arts Council cash could force the orchestra to disband, but it was announced yesterday that the musicians had formed a new company to manage its affairs and seek engagements.

Lifting of Polish sanctions will hinge on detail of amnesty

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The scope of an amnesty for Polish political prisoners due to be announced today will determine whether the West will abandon its sanctions against the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski, diplomats said yesterday.

An early draft of the amnesty Bill, seen by the Roman Catholic Church, provides for freedom for all political prisoners, including the seven jailed Solidarity leaders and the four members of the KOR workers' self defence committee which helped and advised the union.

This draft also offers an amnesty to underground activists who surrender before the end of December, and make a statement to the police.

But what is not clear is whether, in the final draft to be submitted to Parliament today, those political prisoners arrested for "dangerous crimes" will be required to renounce their opposition activities as a condition of freedom.

The four KOR members - Mr Jacek Kuron, Mr Adam Michnik, Mr Henryk Wujec and Mr Zbigniew Romaszewski - are currently on trial, under articles 123 and 128 of the penal code, accused of preparing to overthrow the state by force.

The seven Solidarity leaders are facing similar charges although their indictment has not yet been presented. All 11 prisoners have refused in the past to pledge political neutrality as a condition of their release and say they will be freed only if there are no strings attached. Mr Michnik has pledged to chain himself to his cell rather than be conditionally released.

The lifting of sanctions will

depend on the fate of the 11. Officials in Brussels and Nato diplomats here have made clear that the amnesty will have to be all-inclusive to have an effect on Western policy.

United States officials say privately that if Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, and the Pope give their approval to the amnesty the way will be politically clear to discontinue sanctions.

Sanctions include the restriction of Polish landing rights in America, the suspension of most favoured nation status in its trade relations with Washington, a freeze on top level Nato visits to the country and the withholding of slabs of Government aid to Poland.

The cold climate has also slowed down Poland's entry into the International Monetary Fund and talks between the Western creditor governments, the Club of Paris, and the Polish Finance Ministry.

To compensate for the losses officially calculated at about \$12bn (£9bn) by the Poles caused by sanctions, the Soviet bloc has intensified a assistance to Poland. A mark of the close relations enjoyed between the Jaruzelski and Chernenko leaderships came yesterday with the arrival of the Soviet Premier, Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, at the head of a party-state delegation.

VIENNA: A group of 120 Polish tourists arrived at Austria's Traiskirchen refugee centre, south of Vienna, and requested political asylum (see report). The Poles, travelling by bus, had transit visas for Austria and were officially going to Italy for a holiday.

Warning on use of search powers against blacks

Warning against misuse of stop-and-search powers proposed in the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill is given in a draft code of practice published yesterday (Peter Evans, Our Home Affairs Correspondent, writes).

"Young blacks should not be stopped and searched on the basis that statistics show that they have a higher than average chance of being involved in arrests for certain types of offence," the code says. "The mere fact that a person is carrying a particular kind of property or is dressed in a certain way or has a certain hairstyle is likewise not of itself sufficient."

The code says that there must be reasonable grounds to suspect that articles of a particular kind are being carried. Statistics on the use of stop-and-search powers indicate that in most cases no such article is found.



The Bentley Eight: brighter look for the businessman.

New 'cut-price' Bentley

By Clifford Webb Motoring Correspondent

Rolls-Royce yesterday announced a new "cut-price" Bentley. The £49,497 Bentley Eight is £5,743 cheaper than any model produced by the Crewe company and is the first move in a new marketing campaign aimed at the younger executive.

Market research has shown that the 65-year-old Bentley marque's sporting image, although a different type of buyer from the more sedate Rolls-Royce.

The Bentley Eight is identical

ified by a bright mesh radiator grille instead of the traditional vertical shutters, slightly less opulent interior fittings and has a firmer suspension to suit the enthusiastic owner-driver.

The mechanical specification is identical to that of the more expensive Bentley Mullanne.

Rolls-Royce dealers are said to be enthusiastic about the new car which goes some way towards meeting their demand for more realistically priced cars

Public Lending Right report

Fiction offers best return

By Tony Samstag

A writer who wants to get on in life should concentrate on fiction but try to avoid becoming a "serious novelist," according to the first annual report on the Public Lending Right scheme, published yesterday.

Budding authors should eschew "coffee-table books, slim volumes of poetry, and reference handbooks". Under no circumstances should he or she turn a hand to "specialist books of advanced academic quality outside the public library field", "books with narrowly local interest", "outlandish tracts", or sex books.

Analysis of the payments by the registrar addresses trends in books that are likely to be borrowed from public libraries. 16 of which served as sampling points to feed data to the PLR computer.

More than a million books and 7,750 authors were registered for the scheme and

reimbursed at the 1.02p per loan, up to a maximum of £5,000, which was reached by 46 authors.

The minimum payment was £106, 13 authors reached that level. The average payment was £261, representing about 25,588 times a book was borrowed.

The top 46 writers tended to be names familiar from best-seller lists, mainly thriller writers and the like.

Their more "serious" colleagues were "prominent" in the next category, £2,500-£4,999, where 81 authors were present.

The lowest category, less than £100, had 3,905 authors. Poets, writers on art and household cookery books were poorly represented, "some types of book are not 'natural' for lending..." Writers of non-fiction were well represented

possibly, the registrar surmises, because of the high number of "prominent dead authors" in that field. Playwrights did badly because local authority headquarters rather than branch libraries tend to issue playtexts to drama groups.

Typical all earners included advanced academic works, textbooks generally and sex books and tracts, which are "often considered 'unsuitable' by librarians".

Lord Gowrie, Minister for the Arts, pronounced himself pleased with the first year of operation, which he says was carried out "very smoothly and at substantially less costs than was originally expected". The Public Lending Right has turned out to be a "fair and equitable way" of rewarding authors.

The Public Lending Right Scheme 1983/84: Annual Report to the Minister for the Arts as prescribed by the Public Lending Right Act 1979. (Cmd. 9303. Stationery office £1.30.)

PARLIAMENT July 20 1984

Argentine insisted on linking talks with Falklands sovereignty

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The Government still would wish to make progress towards restoring normal relations with Argentina but would need to see carefully the implications of the attitude displayed by the Argentine which caused the breakdown of talks in Bern.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said in the Commons.

The talks broke down, he explained, because the Argentines were not willing to talk about the normalization of relations without linkage with the question of sovereignty over the Falkland Islands.

He said in a statement that he was sure the House would share his sense of regret and frustration that after many months of careful preparation, the talks had broken down. The Government brought the talks to an abrupt and premature end by failing to proceed upon the basis that had been agreed.

The specifically agreed arrangement on the issue of sovereignty was that if the Argentine representatives raised the subject, as they clearly wished to do, the British representatives would make quite clear in reply that they were not prepared to discuss it. As foreseen, this happened.

We went on to suggest (he said) a number of practical issues - such as the resumption of normal commercial and financial relations, the resumption of the air services agreement between Britain and Argentina, and a visit by Argentine next-of-kin to the Falkland Islands - on which there could be some

prospect of agreement.

We regarded this as the best way to start restoring confidence between Britain and Argentina. But the Argentine representatives were not prepared to confine the talks on this basis, although it had been agreed in advance.

They argued that discussion of any of the practical issues put forward by the British side would have to be linked to discussion of a mechanism to address the question of sovereignty. Unless this new condition was met the Argentine was not prepared to continue the talks. This was totally at variance with the agreed basis and the talks thus came to an end.

Mr Denis Healey, chief Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said he deplored the breakdown of talks and shared the sense of regret and frustration that had followed so many months of the Foreign Secretary's recent initiative (Laing).

Reports in the British press stated that the breaking point was the refusal of the Government to say that it was not "yet" prepared to discuss the issue of sovereignty. The word "yet" was the breaking point. Will he recall (he asked), that it is unwise to use the word "never" in matters of this nature?

Would it not be much wiser to take the advice of the former Foreign Secretary (Mr Francis Pym) who told the Select Committee on June 11 that it would be wrong to close down any option and that we must get back to a position where sovereignty could be discussed?

Will he consider changing the basis which the Government has so far sought recognizing what everyone in the world knows, that at

some time or other sovereignty will have to be discussed between this Government and Argentina?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: I welcome his support for the general statement, although I regret his succumbing to

Sir John Biggs-Davison (Epping Forest, C): Double talk apart, does Sir Geoffrey believe that the Falkland Islands are not British territory, and that the Government is discussing the transfer of sovereignty?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: Plainly the word sovereignty in this context implies the transfer of sovereignty.

Mr Tam Dalyell (Leithgow, Lab): Who authorized the working statement made before the conclusion of the talks by Sir Rex Hunt? Did the Prime Minister know?

Mr Tam Dalyell: I am sure that last week to be believed, saying Argentine missiles are being put in position with the possibility of attacking our forces?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: The statement made by Sir Rex Hunt was to explain to the Falkland Islanders that there was no change in the frequently expressed position of the Government about negotiations on sovereignty.

The newspaper report about missiles had nothing whatsoever to do with this matter.

avenues that can be pursued to seek the desirable objective he has outlined?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: I do not think anyone other than the Argentine Government can cast any light on the reasons for what, actually, happened.

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The newspaper report about missiles had nothing whatsoever to do with this matter.

position and not negotiating about it.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: There is no question of rigidity or intransigence on this matter. As a matter of plain common sense, still less than two years since the unjustified invasion of the Falklands in the midst of negotiations in good faith on the question of sovereignty, our position must be that we are not prepared to negotiate about that subject.

Accordingly, our position must be one of trying to find a way of identifying other topics on which talks can commence for restoring normalisation.

Mr John Evans (St Helens North, Lab): Is not the main reason for the collapse of the discussions the fact that the moment we start discussing sovereignty the crippling expensive Falklands policy, which exists mainly to bolster the Prime Minister's image, will be shown for the nonsense that it is?

No agreement will ever be reached with the Argentine as long as Mrs Thatcher continues in office. Prime Minister.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: Both observations are totally invalid. The question of sovereignty or questions of that kind were deliberately and carefully put to one side in the formula we designed. Discussions came to an end because of the failure of the Argentine to follow the agreed formula.

Mr Healey: Is he really saying this morning that Britain will never consider the problem of sovereignty with the democratic government in the Argentine?

Why is the Government not prepared to add the word "yet" or at least words like "now" or "at

present" to its statement that it is not prepared to discuss sovereignty?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: The Government was seeking, on the basis of the plainly stated position that we were not prepared to negotiate sovereignty, to find a basis on which we could move towards more normal relations.

© In the House of Lords, Lord Cledwyn of Penrhyn, Leader of the Labour Opposition peers asked if there was an indication that talks would be resumed with Argentine representatives.

Lord Cledwyn (L) asked whether the agreed arrangement that sovereignty should not be discussed had been formulated in writing and added: If so, could the documents be produced to make clear that the Argentine went back on its word?

Lady Young, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs: The need now is to pause and think over these matters. The formula was agreed with the Argentine Government and I can confirm that it was an arrangement in writing.

Later she agreed to consider the request that it be published.

Lord Home of the Hirsel (C): The words of the documents have to be read the question of sovereignty. That is particularly so when the Argentine consistently refuses to say that the state of war is at an end.

When Lady Young said that Britain was not on the matter of sovereignty and did not consider it necessary to refer the matter to the International Court of Justice, Lord Cledwyn said that the more confident Britain was, the more ready it should be to go to the international court.

Guinea after Sekou Touré Refugees come home to a more hopeful future

From Susan MacDonald, Dakar

The new military regime in the West African state of Guinea has gone to great lengths to create an atmosphere of tranquillity and confidence, fulfilling the promises it made when it took power in a coup on April 24.

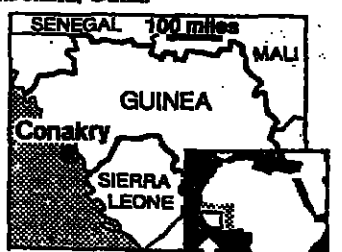
Guineans appear to be losing their sense of oppression and fear, and there is an air of relaxed openness. One effect is that some of the two million refugees are beginning to return.

A request for help with rehabilitating them brought a steady stream from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees at the beginning of this month, to assess the problems created by a steady flow of refugees back into a country which is potentially one of the richest in Africa. But devastated by 26 years of the late President Sekou Touré's dictatorship.

The UNHCR has now announced a \$750,000 relief operation over the next six months designed to benefit 100,000 refugees.

The team travelled through Guinea talking to those already back, who found themselves having to pick up the threads of their lives with no means of doing so.

The country is almost devoid



of many essentials, including schools, educational equipment and medical supplies. The team were impressed with the relatively good state of the roads until the realized that traffic was practically nil.

Some of those returning have started to build simple houses and schools. The relief programme includes food, medicine and medical equipment, seeds and 20,000 simple kits of hoe, machete and saw.

Sekou Touré's harsh treatment of his real and imagined enemies and his high rural taxes, with fear of imprisonment for non-payment, caused intellectuals and peasants alike to flee. For the moment it is mainly peasants who are returning. The intellectuals are awaited with some trepidation, perhaps by a regime with no previous experience of governing.

Suspicion grips villages of Punjab in wake of action at Amritsar

Kohali is a small village near Amritsar, with 250 houses, 35 of them belonging to Hindus and the rest to Sikhs, who have lived as one family since they migrated from Pakistan in August 1947.

The hot wind that blew over Punjab in the wake of killings of the innocents by the late Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale's men did not affect them, so much so that when three Hindu families moved to Amritsar out of fear, the village elders brought them back.

Today, the same village, after the Army operation in the Golden Temple, is an uneasy place. Hindus and Sikhs keep to themselves and the two communities are estranged.

But almost all of Punjab is like Kohali these days, the two communities are polarized to the last child. As I travelled

through the state for three days, I could feel this sense of separateness which, until recently, had been evident only in some of the urban areas.

The feeling of hurt among the Sikhs is still deep five weeks after the army action. Many, though outraged by the actions of Bhindranwale and his men at the Golden Temple, seem to be prolonging the phase of lamentations, and a relief feeling like a persecuted minority.

Hindus are without exception relieved after the nightmare of nearly two years. In some places they are even jubilant over the army action. Most of them, even though satisfied that the Army action has curbed terrorism, feel deep sorrow over the damage to the Golden Temple, which they too consider sacred.

Clearly, what is needed is strong leadership to set in

motion the process of forgetting and forgiving. Neither community seems to have such leaders. Both live too much in the past and there is a familiar ring in their accusations and counter-accusations.

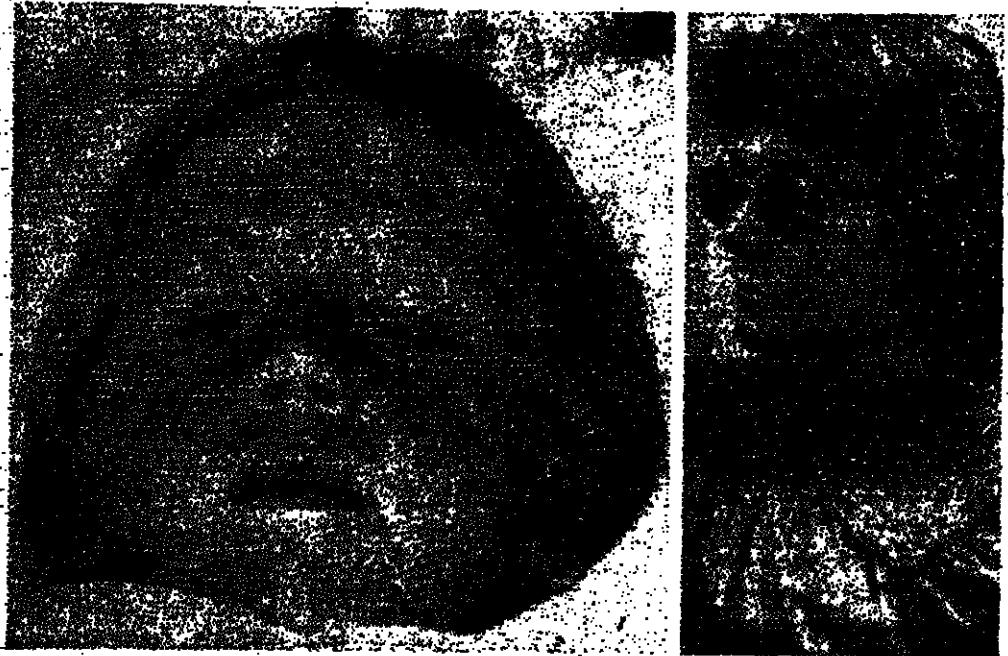
The Sikhs' anger is not only directed against Mrs Indira Gandhi, India's Prime Minister, but also at the Hindus, though they had little to do with the Government's decision. But it makes the process of mutual reconciliation more difficult.

The attitude of the two communities towards the presence of the Army in Punjab is a test case. The Sikhs want it to be withdrawn immediately. The Hindus want it to withdraw only from the gurdwaras (Sikh temples); they are afraid that the killings might start again once the Army is returned to barracks.

Nearly all Sikhs believe that the Army has indulged in excesses while Hindus brush aside even a few instances as an exaggeration.

The question that both communities must now ask themselves is: where do we go from here? The Hindus realize that the Army is no answer and if deployed indefinitely, it would lose its effectiveness and might get embroiled in communal matters.

The Hindus can probably take the initiative and try to win back Sikh opinion at a personal level. But they too have a grievance. When they were the targets of wanton killers the Sikhs did not come to their rescue. Still I found the Hindu leaders in Amritsar, Jalandhar and Chandigarh wanting to take steps to assuage Sikh feelings.



After the shooting: Joshua Coleman, 11 (left), wounded in the shooting, talking to reporters from his hospital bed, while Mrs Elna Huberty spoke of her husband.

'I'm going hunting for humans'

Minutes before James Huberty stormed into McDonald's restaurant in the tiny California border town of San Ysidro and started his murderous onslaught that left 21 dead he told his wife "I'm going hunting for humans."

His widow Elna, said yesterday "I didn't know what he was talking about. He said he heard voices in his head and they would not go away."

Mrs Huberty, speaking to San Diego's television station KFMR, painted the picture of a troubled husband. "He was not in his right mind. He said God was two feet tall and had a blonde beard," she said tearfully. "I

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles

didn't think he was capable of what he did."

As the tiny community of San Ysidro tried to return to normalcy after Wednesday's violence, Mrs Huberty sat in her apartment just one block from the restaurant.

She said her husband had bought her and their two daughters from the small Ohio town of Massillon to San Diego after he lost his job as a welder.

The family came to California seven months ago and Mr Huberty took a job as a security guard but was dismissed a week ago.

On the day of the massacre Mrs Huberty said he took her

and their daughters to the San Diego Zoo and to breakfast at another McDonald's restaurant not far from where the blood-bath occurred. A day or so before the shootings she said her husband had tried to make an appointment with a doctor at a mental health clinic nearby but the clinic told him they would call back. They never did, she claimed.

She said her husband "Found nothing but frustrations and broken dreams in San Diego looking for some kind of work."

She said they were not separated and that he never took drugs.

Party chiefs in Canada run risk of losing seats

From John Best, Ottawa.

Whichever party wins the Canadian general election on September 4 could find itself without a leader in the House of Commons. All three main party leaders face tough individual fights to get elected.

Mr John Turner, the Liberal Prime Minister, has chosen to run in Vancouver Quadra (British Columbia), where he once attended university. For 12 years the constituency has been securely held by the Conservatives.

Mr Brian Mulroney, the Tory leader, is running in Manicouagan, a sprawling rural Quebec constituency which the Liberal candidate won by 16,000 votes in the 1980 elections.

Both chose their constituencies for important symbolic reasons. Mr Turner is trying to lead a revival of battered Liberal fortunes in western Canada - the Liberals won no British Columbia seats in 1980 - and Mr Mulroney is trying to do the same for the Conservatives in French-speaking Quebec.

Mr Ed Broadbent, leader of the third party in the Commons, the left-wing New Democrats, is seeking re-election in Oshawa, Ontario. The Tories claim that local opinion polls show their candidate running ahead of Mr Broadbent.

Gandhi rebuffs Zia over Indian Muslims

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, has taken strong exception to a letter from General Zia-ul-Haq, the Pakistani leader, in which he drew her attention to the "killing of Muslims" during the recent riots in Bhiwandi and Bombay.

In a harshly worded reply, sent a few days ago, she told him that it was his business to make such comments, adding that Pakistan's

treatment of minorities was far worse than India's.

General Zia's letter said that he realised that what happened to Muslims in India was the country's "internal matter" and that he should not say anything which could be construed as "interference", that he had to take account of the principle of "universality of Islam".

In her letter Mrs Gandhi said that Indian Muslims were India's concern and she did not want any outside interference in

their affairs, whatever the grounds.

General Zia has not replied to Mrs Gandhi's letter, although he has reiterated his "concern" over the Muslims in India in a press interview in Islamabad. His letter is apparently for home consumption; the older generation in Pakistan still feels that, by partitioning the sub-continent, it secured its position but did not protect the interests of Muslims in India.

This is not the first time that

General Zia has talked about Muslims in India and their "suffering". His comments on the Moradabad riots two years ago provoked an angry response in India. Delhi reacted sharply to what it considered Islamabad's interference in its affairs.

Observers believe that General Zia's letter is one of the reasons that prompted Mrs Gandhi to postpone talks between the two countries at official and ministerial level.

Schools in Malta get ultimatum

From Our Correspondent, Valletta

Church secondary schools in Malta have received from the Minister of Education a list of conditions, to be accepted if the government is to give them a licence to operate during the next school year, which begins in September.

The main condition is that no fees be charged, and "free" according to the Education Act, include all kinds of remuneration or compensation, including a donation of contribution.

The other conditions are largely aimed at bringing church schools in line with government schools and giving the Director of Education full control over them.

The schools have been given until July 31 to inform the Department of Education whether they are prepared to accept the conditions. Any school which does not will be taken over by the Government. However, all schools are expected to apply for a licence

Abba faces £4.6m tax allegations

From Christopher Moore, Stockholm

The pop group, Abba, yesterday faced allegations made by the Swedish island revenue of tax evasion totalling £4.6m.

The allegations, published in the leading Stockholm daily *Dagens Nyheter*, involve five cases of alleged tax evasion, concealment in deals by Abba-owned companies. Mr Lasse Carlstrom, State Prosecutor, said that after civil court cases to brought later this year by the island revenue for payment of the unpaid tax, he was prepared to institute criminal proceedings against the group.

Abba's parent company, Polar Music Invest, is alleged to have concealed £3.8m in disposing of a defunct oil trading firm. The four Abba members and their manager, Mr Stikkan Anderson, are also accused of evading taxes estimated at £200,000 in a complex deal involving their property company, Stockholm Bathus.

Peru Indians massacred

Ayacucho (Reuters) - Ninety-two Indian peasants have been reported massacred in three Peruvian villages this week as political violence reached a new peak in a month-long offensive by Maoist guerrillas.

Refugees arriving this south-eastern city yesterday said the biggest massacre was in Arcas, where 40 people were shot. The killers wore hoods and security

force uniforms, and drove police or army vehicles, refugees said.

Relatives and witnesses said 32 bodies were found on Thursday outside Quini, 20 miles north-east of here, and 20 people were shot on Monday in San José de Tillas, 36 miles to the east. The gunmen were dressed in civilian clothes they said.



It's not just Africa that's drying up.

The rivers, crops and ultimately the villagers simply dehydrate. Ethiopia and the Sahel have been in the grip of a drought for nearly 10 years.

It is now at crisis point and, as is so often the case, it is the children who are most vulnerable.

UNICEF (the United Nations Children's Fund) urgently need your help and compassion in this most critical of situations.

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Israel threatens to cut off southern Lebanon in row over 'liaison' office

From Robert Fisk
Beirut

In apparent retaliation for the Lebanese Government's decision to close the Israeli "liaison" office north of Beirut, Israeli officials in Lebanon are now threatening to prevent Lebanese civilians from travelling to southern Lebanon by refusing to issue permits that allow them to cross the Israeli front line.

For almost a year, the Israeli authorities have insisted that anyone crossing the Awali or Bisi rivers into the south of Lebanon should obtain a pass - written in Hebrew and issued at the "liaison" office at Dbaye, 12 miles outside the capital - even though such permits have no validity in Lebanese law.

The bureau, a two-storey villa above the Mediterranean which had hitherto been guarded by Lebanese Government troops, was ordered to close by the Lebanese Cabinet two days ago.

In an apparent reference to the three armed Israeli security men from the office who were captured by the Syrians while, on their own admission, on a reconnaissance trip more than two months ago, Mr Adel Oseiran, the Lebanese Defence Minister, rudely referred to the office as "an espionage centre" - even though it was legally set up under the terms of the Lebanese-Israeli troop with-

Air France flights resume

Air France resumes its service to Beirut on Tuesday with two Airbus flights each week. Beirut Airport reopened on July 9 and Middle East Airlines has already resumed its regular Paris-Beirut service.

drawal agreement of May 17, 1983. President Gemayel of Lebanon abrogated the unratified treaty last March.

If, however, the Israelis still demand written passes from the tens of thousands of Lebanese wishing to travel to the south of their own country each month, and if they refuse to issue such documents at their front line, they will have helped to partition Lebanon even further, an act they once promised they would never contemplate. The "pass" system was, in any case, never part of the May 17 agreement.

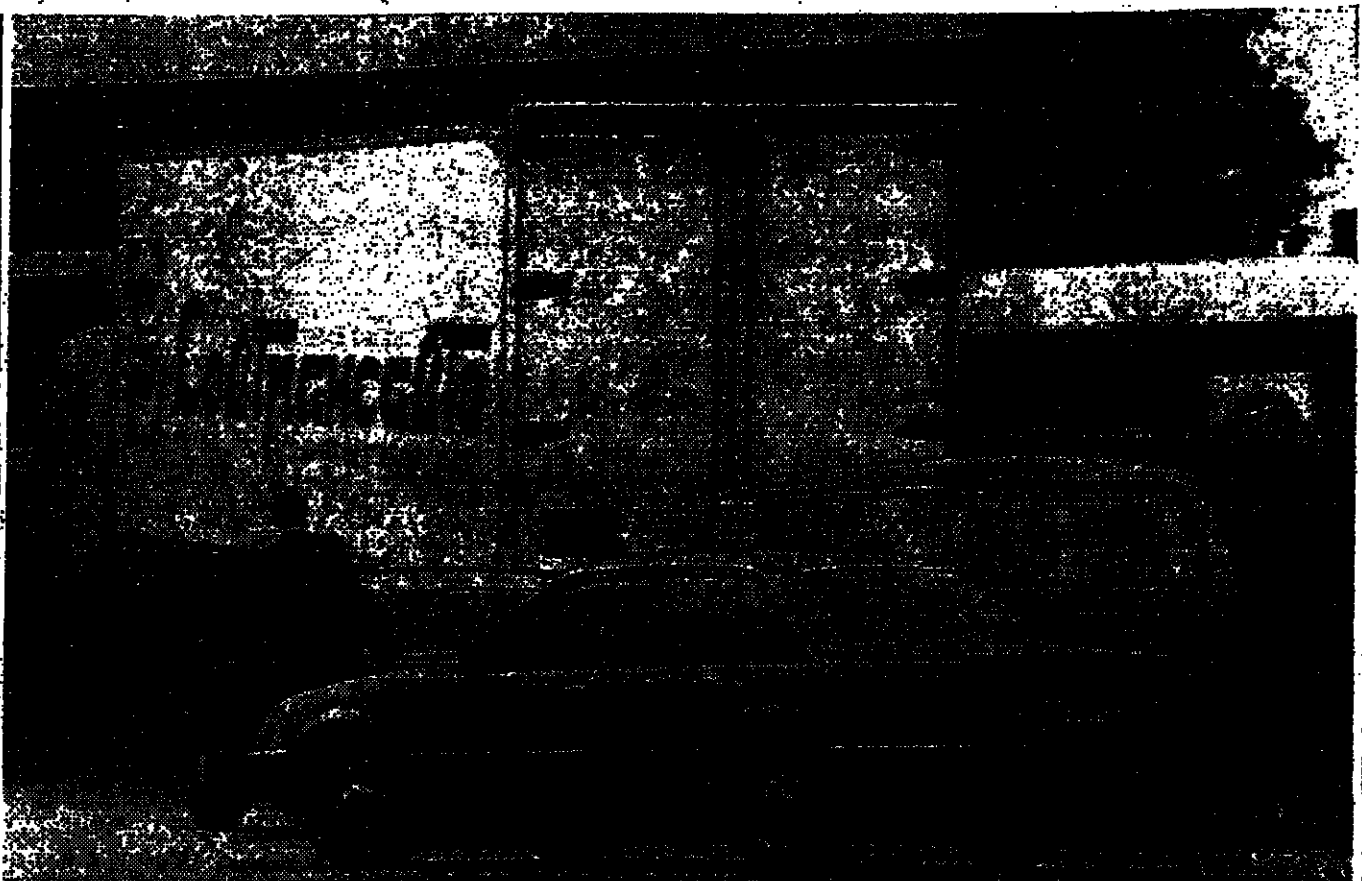
Lebanese wishing to visit relatives or do business in Sidon and Tyre have experienced growing delays in acquiring Israeli permits in recent weeks. During the past month, foreign correspondents based in Beirut have also been forced to wait two or three days to obtain written passes to go south.

Ironically, and despite Israel's claim that it is Syria which wishes to partition Lebanon, it still takes only two or three minutes to cross the Syrian front lines in the mountains east and north of Beirut. The Syrian Army requires no form of pass to travel into its area of occupation - Syrian soldiers ask only for identity cards or passports - and there are none of the 24-hour delays which thousands of Lebanese now have to endure on the road south.

An official spokesman at the Israeli office at Dbaye, who identified himself only as "Robert", said yesterday: "We are not issuing permits any more. No further comment."

● **FOUR KILLED:** Four people were killed and several wounded on Thursday night when unidentified gunmen fired on civilians in the northern Lebanese town of Zghorta (Reuters reports).

Women and children were among the casualties when the gunmen fired from a car in a residential area of the town, security sources said. Zghorta, four miles south-east of Tripoli, is the home town of the former president, Mr Suleiman Frangieh, whose Marada militia last week fought for four days with gunmen of the National Syrian Socialist Party.



Diplomatic juggernaut: Soviet embassy vehicles parked near the lorry at Helmstedt border control.

Moscow and Bonn fall out over lorry

A diplomatic row has broken out between Bonn and Moscow because the West Germans refused to allow the sealed nine-ton Soviet lorry recently refused entry by Switzerland to cross the border into East Germany. Michael Blayon writes from Bonn.

sources have suggested that the lorry, said by the Russians to be carrying office equipment which should be considered as diplomatic baggage, was transporting electronic eaves-dropping equipment which the Russians had intended to install in their United Nations mission in Geneva.

The Swiss authorities would not allow the lorry to be unloaded without an inventory, which the Russians refused to give, so after being sealed by customs officials it set off on Wednesday to return to Moscow.

The lorry has been detained at Helmstedt, the motorway

crossing point, since Thursday evening. The Soviet embassy has lodged a formal protest. Herr Peter Boenisch, the Government spokesman, said the lorry had aroused suspicion because on its way to Geneva it deviated from the main road to pass close to a Swiss military airfield.

Weizman wooed by all sides in election

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem

Even before next week's Israeli election, leaders of the two main political blocks, Likud and Labour, have started sounding out Mr Ezer Weizman, leader and founder of the Yehad Centre Party, about his conditions for joining a future coalition.

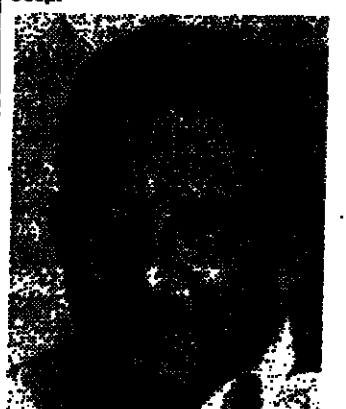
The intensive wooing of the former Defence Minister is a tribute to the energetic, flamboyant and refreshingly civilised campaign he has waged in an effort to secure an eventual balance of power.

The initial scepticism which greeted the founding of his new party three years ago has fast evaporated in the face of opinion polls predicting that it will secure a respectable and possibly crucial three to four seats. This success is due mainly to the party's platform, emphasizing the importance of political integrity and the supreme value of peace.

"I spent my life dreaming and planning how to destroy the Egyptian Air Force," the former fighter pilot told a team of Egyptian journalists this week. "Only when that great man, Anwar Sadat, came to Jerusalem did we learn that the battle for peace is as fierce and unrelenting as the battle we conducted in our wars."

Yehad is mainly a vehicle for Mr Weizman's larger-than-life personality and his extraordinary ability to charm Jews and Arabs alike.

Earlier this month, Mr Weizman attracted an audience of 10,000 Arabs to an election rally believed to have been the largest staged by a Zionist party in the Arab sector. He was treated like a long lost brother and granted a mounted honour guard as he arrived in an open Jeep.



Mr Weizman: New ideas in dull campaign

"Our fathers and brothers fought for this land. The time has come to stop fighting. The time has come to stop sending each other home. The time has come to start inviting each other home," Mr Weizman said, in stark contrast to the extremism which has marked the speeches of many Israeli politicians. "The time has come to treat each other with respect."

At the age of 60, Mr Weizman, who once courted his wife by dropping red roses on to her tennis court from the cockpit of his Spitfire, has brought colour to an otherwise dull campaign and also some fresh ideas.

Because new parties only get 10 minutes television advertising time, compared with about 300 each for the two main political groups, Mr Weizman has established his presence the hard way, crisscrossing Israel for scores of meetings designed to support Yehad's slogan: "I believe in Weizman."

He has steadfastly refused to give any hint of which party he would join after the poll - although his opposition to West Bank settlements had led most commentators to assume his main preference was Labour.

Even during the three years in the political wilderness which followed his resignation from the Likud Cabinet in 1980 in protest over its hawkish policies, Mr Weizman has remained one of the most popular Israeli politicians.

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Mondale's long journey from Minnesota ends in challenge to Reagan

From Nicholas Ashford, San Francisco

There were balloons, there were thousands of fluttering plastic American flags, there were hundreds of tinny confetti. There was rock music and solemn music, there were cheers and tears - and in the middle of this traditional convention finale were the man and woman, Mr. Walter Mondale and Mrs. Geraldine Ferraro, who had just won the Democratic Party nomination for November.

For the man in the middle, this schmalzy variety show was the culmination of a political journey that began in his home state of Minnesota three decades ago.

It was also the opportunity for Mr. Mondale to position himself in the middle ground of American politics in an attempt to win over the millions of ordinary voters who have been lured away from the Democratic Party by the man who so stylishly and successfully plays the role of "Mr. Middle America", President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Mondale's acceptance speech at the end of the Democratic National Convention on Thursday night provided a classic example of a party leader trying to touch as many of his political bases as possible - and will inevitably produce new charges of pandering to special interest groups.

There were gestures towards women, blacks, trade unionists, teachers, nuclear freezers as well as towards supporters of his former rival for the presidential nomination, Senator Gary Hart. But his speech also represented a courageous attempt by Mr. Mondale to separate himself from his past and his associations with the unpopular Carter Administration.

Acknowledging that Mr. Reagan "beat the pants off us in 1980" he pledged to offer the nation a "new realism" ready for the future, and recapturing the best of that tradition.

Mr. Mondale also boldly - perhaps even foolishly -

threw down the gauntlet before President Reagan by challenging him to a televised debate on how each would reduce the country's \$200bn budget deficit.

Mr. Mondale's solution: to raise taxes with the intention of slashing the deficit by two-thirds by 1989. Unusually, his promise to raise taxes produced a loud round of applause. But as he quickly pointed out, "Mr. Reagan will also raise taxes, but he won't tell you."

It was good speech, but not a great one, and suffered from having too many advisers working on it for too long. But it brought delegates to their feet in a chorus of applause that underscored a common desire to see Mr. Mondale move into the White House next year and for President Reagan to leave by the back door.

But the longest applause and the loudest cheers were reserved for Mrs. Ferraro who had earlier been nominated by acclamation as Mr. Mondale's vice-presidential running mate.

Her ecstatic reception was due not so much for what she said but simply because she is a woman - the first in America to run on a presidential ticket.

She brought the 4,000 delegates in the hall to their feet in wild applause when she declared: "By choosing a woman to run for our nation's second highest office, you send a powerful signal to all Americans. There are no doors we cannot unlock. We will place no limits on achievement. If we can do this, we can do anything."

Like Mr. Mondale's, her speech was also delivered in soft, measured tones and contained none of the flashes of New York wit.

Her acceptance speech carefully dealt with issues which are of concern for men as well as women. But the loudest applause came when she unreservedly declared that a Mondale-Ferraro Administration would pass the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA). "Wonder Women lives!" exclaimed one excited delegate.

He pledged to negotiate a mutually verifiable nuclear

Long wait by Greek islanders for redress

After the letter from Mr. Michael Haug, detailing allegations by the islanders of Kastellorizo in the Dodecanese, Maria Modiano reports from the island on grievances against the British.

By awarding Greece compensation worth 10 million drachmas (about £66,000), Britain has acknowledged the looting of the island Kastellorizo by British troops who occupied it after Italy's capitulation in 1943, in what seems to be an embarrassing and unrecorded incident of the Second World War.

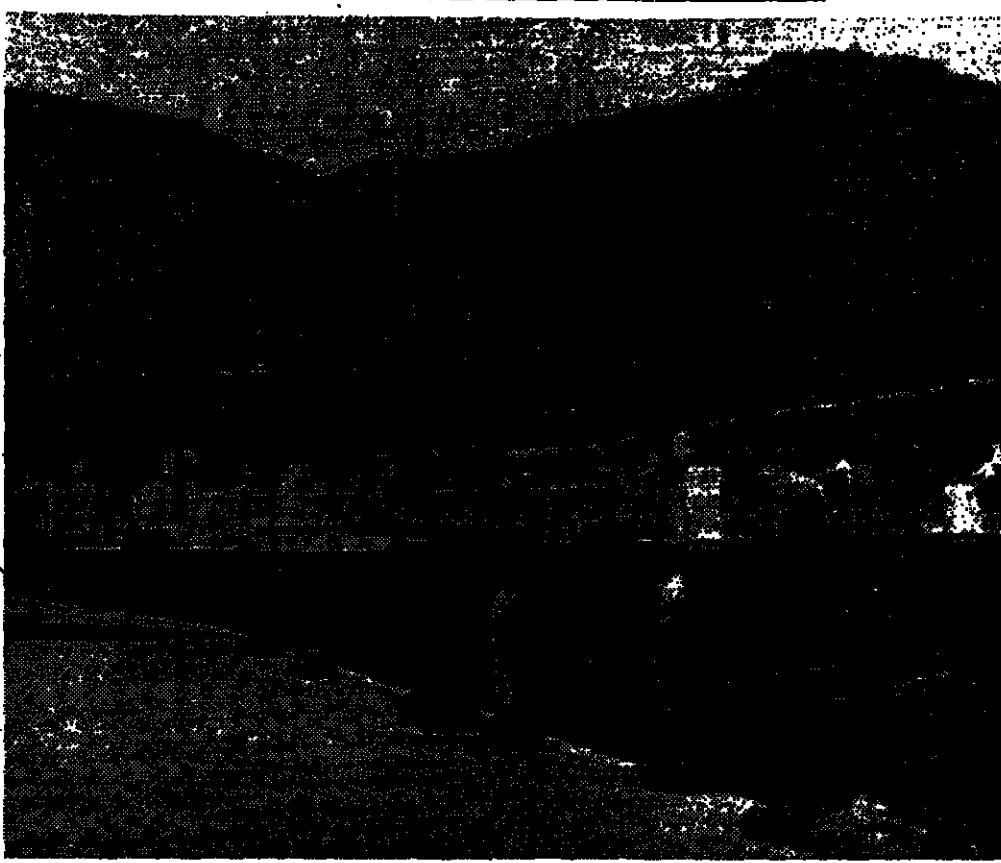
However, because of the negligence of successive Greek Governments implementation of this agreement, signed on March 7 1953, can only begin now. So instead of receiving damages worth the equivalent of £120,000 the depreciation of the drachma means that the Kastellorizans are now entitled to divide only half of that sum between them 40 years after the loss of their possessions.

"This is plain robbery," the mayor, Mr. Yiannis Kyralas, protested. "Many of us will refuse to take the money since it is worth nothing today. Behind the cheerful facade of its picturesque seafront, Kastellorizo is a ghost town where the scars of the last war are painfully visible. The single row of brightly coloured houses conceals the drama of a dying town kept alive only by the tenacity of the remaining 180 inhabitants and the love of thousands of expatriate Kastellorizans."

Yesterday most seafront shops stayed closed as young islanders - chased people who ventured out, to throw them fully clothed into the sea in honour of a tradition marking the eve of St. Elias's Day.

But the young people rarely strayed into the town's side streets where the signs of desolation are palpable. Every other house lies in ruins; empty shells of stone, some gate still heavily padlocked. It is difficult to tell which ones were gutted by fire, hit by German bombs, or simply left decaying, their owners now in Australia or the United States.

On the hillside east of the horseshoe bay, which faces



Ghost town: The quay at Kastellorizo with its deceptively cheerful facade

Turkey's south coast one mile away, there is an ominous bald patch now covered with shrubs under a medieval castle around which the richest houses were once nestled.

It was here that a big fire in 1944 destroyed more than 1,000 houses. What caused it is still a mystery since the island's population had been evacuated to Middle East refugee camps after the German air raids that followed the capitulation of local Italian garrisons to the British.

One man remained behind. He was Mr. Dimitrios Abdiotis, now aged 64, who guarded the light house. "Every time I came into town for provisions I saw British soldiers breaking into the houses and emerging with carpets, cutlery, sets of crystal glasses, even bookcases," he told me.

"I believe they set the houses on fire to cover up the looting and also because they wanted to chase the Greeks away and surrender the island to the Turks," he said. It is an opinion shared by the mayor, who believes that the passenger ship Empire Patrol, which was repatriating him and his fellow islanders from the Middle East was deliberately set on fire and scuttled for the same reason. A

total of 33 people were drowned.

Evidence of the looting was officially confirmed in Rhodes, where the claims committee set up to implement the Anglo-Greek Agreement under the chairmanship of an Appeal Court judge, has concluded a reviewing of 850 petitions, most of them from Kastellorizans.

The highest sum was awarded to the Constantinou brothers, a total of 1.55 million drachmas (just over £10,000 now) for the disappearance of several heavy pieces of electrical equipment from their power house.

The committee refused to accept British responsibility for the destruction of the power house building as well as many private homes. But damages were awarded for the theft of household valuables, such as carpets and paintings, even a postage stamp collection.

Total claims amounted to 17.75 million drachmas and the Greek Government may be asking Britain to supplement the sum: under the Greek decree payment cannot begin until all claims have been processed.

Several claim petitions were rejected simply because they were not submitted within the six months delay allowed. It

was mainly those Kastellorizans who emigrated who missed the chance if, under the present circumstances, this can still be called a chance.

FORCES DENIAL: The islanders claim that Kastellorizo was looted and burned by occupying British forces were firmly denied by former servicemen yesterday (Michael Hornell writes).

Mr. Noel Jackson, from Burghfield, Berkshire, a sergeant in the Corps of Signals who was in charge of the signals detachment on the island until the spring of 1944, said the allegations were disturbing.

"There was certainly no looting of any kind while I was there," he said. "The Frontier Force Rifles were a highly disciplined Sikh force and I and others of the small contingent carried out repairs to the roofs of houses damaged in air raids."

"After I left I heard that a fire had broken out with the few troops there were unable to contain because of the high wind at the time."

Professor Norman Hampson of the history department at York University, who was involved in the occupation of Kastellorizo blamed enemy action for the damage there.

Italian TV star freed to take EEC seat

Rome - Signor Enzo Tortora, the popular television personality, was released from house arrest in Milan to enable him to take his seat in the European Parliament (Peter Nichols writes).

He was arrested 13 months ago for alleged involvement with the Camorra, the Neapolitan Mafia. He consistently denied the charges and had not been tried.

He was allowed to leave prison after his election last month on the Radical Party list, to await his final release at home. Signor Tortora yesterday said that his first act would be to visit his fellow prisoners at Bergamo jail where he spent seven months.

£2.5m bank haul recovered

New Orleans (Reuters) - Police here recovered \$3.3m (£2.5m) from a bank robbery in Memphis, Tennessee, last November.

FBI agents said the money was found behind wall paneling in houses owned by three people accused of the \$6.5m robbery from Wells Fargo Bank. The three were arrested here on Wednesday.

Iberia hit again

Madrid - Spanish pilots kept up their disruption of commercial flights as a government-appointed arbitrator tried to resolve the month-long strike. Iberia, the state airline, had to cancel 14 international and 52 domestic flights yesterday.

Ferry strike off

Rome - The Italian ferry strike has been suspended after talks between the union and the Government. But if union claims are not met, the strike will resume. It was seen as a serious threat to the tourist industry in the islands, particularly Sardinia and Sicily.

Detainees freed

Lagos (AFP) - Nigeria's military rulers released nine officials of the country's ousted civilian government, bringing to 40 the total of former officials freed after investigation of alleged corruption or illegal currency dealings.

Space tests

Moscow (Reuters) - Three Soyuz cosmonauts visiting the three-man crew aboard the Salyut 7 space station are testing their reaction to weightlessness and carrying out scientific experiments, Tass said.

Storm search

Delhi (AP) - The Indian Navy launched an air-sea search off the Arabian Sea coast for 34 fishing boats missing in rough seas, with a total of 270 crew members.

Britons visited

Five of the six Britons detained in Libya without trial were visited by the British Consul in Tripoli, the Foreign Office said.

France agrees tax cuts worth £2.8 billion

From Diana Golden, Paris

Tax cuts worth billions of francs, a bill to extend the use of referendums and a motion for a vote of confidence in the Government's overall policies have all been approved by the new Cabinet at its first meeting.

The confidence motion will be put to Parliament on Tuesday after a general outline of the Government's policies by M. Laurent Fabius, the Prime Minister. He has already made clear that there will be no change in the Government's economic policies.

The vote will be the first test of the Communists' attitude after their decision supporting Government measures which they consider to be in line with the joint programme agreed by the Socialists and Communists in June, 1981.

The bill to extend the use of referendums to cover questions of fundamental civil liberties must be passed in the same form by both houses before the proposal can be put to the country - in the form of a

referendum - probably in September.

The tax cuts totalling Fr32bn (about £2.8bn) form part of the 1 per cent cut in taxes and levies as a proportion of GDP promised by President Mitterrand for next year. Cuts in Government spending totalling Fr80bn will have to be found next year to pay for the tax reduction.

The planned Fr10bn income tax cut means an average of nearly £60 per year per taxpayer. A further Fr10bn will be cut from the so-called professional tax paid by businessmen, and Fr12bn from social security contributions by suppressing the special 1 per cent social security levy on incomes introduced by the Government as part of its economic austerity package in March, 1983.

The Cabinet approved plans to limit the increase in Government spending in cash terms to 6 per cent and the Government deficit to 3 per cent of GDP.

Genscher cultivates Iran links

From Michael Baynes, Bonn

Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, arrived in Tehran yesterday for three days of talks with Iranian leaders that will deal mainly with trade and bilateral relations. He does not plan any initiative to end the Gulf war.

Herr Genscher is the first Western Foreign Minister to visit Iran since the downfall of the Shah and his trip has prompted strong protests here by Iranian exiles and human rights organizations. Iranian students in West Germany called the visit a "stab in the face" for the democratic resistance in Iran.

Iran and West Germany have maintained surprisingly good relations, and Bonn has escaped much of the invective by the clerical leadership in Tehran directed against the West. Bonn has maintained a studiously neutral stance in the Gulf war.

EEC ministers fail to find extra cash

From Ian Murray, Brussels

EEC Foreign Ministers will have to return on Monday to a subject they hoped to have been rid of for some time to come - the European budget. Britain will once more be in the dock, when the ministers meet in Brussels, for refusing to allow the Community the extra money it is claimed must be found if all this year's bills are to be met.

After nearly 24 hours of argument at Brussels, the budget ministers failed early yesterday to come to any conclusion about how to find the extra money.

The failure was largely because Mr. Ian Stewart, the British Minister, insisted that there was no legal basis for raising any of the extra £1,240m which the commission said it needed. He said that only national parliaments had the right to agree such an increase in spending and refused to be moved by the "special case" pleas of poverty for this year.

Mr. Jim O'Keefe, the Irish Minister chairing the meeting, suggested that there would at least be a shortfall this year of pounds £810m. But there was no general support for this compromise. Denmark wanted more, Holland and West Germany thought the amount should be less. France wanted savings but could not say how much, pending the views of its new government. Britain insisted there was no need to find anything extra and was nearly helped in holding a firm line by the indecision of the others.

The argument over extra money for this year spilled over into discussions on next year's budget. Traditionally the Budget Council draws up a draft budget for the following year at this time. But the situation has

been complicated because the Commission wants the member states to spend more in 1985 than can be legally raised.

The Fontainebleau summit agreed to raise the level of Community income from the start of 1986. The commission agreed, therefore, that there should be enough political goodwill available for member states to pay some of this extra money in advance to cover overspending this year and next.

Given Britain's categorical refusal to pay more than it has to, the Council could do no more than discuss a conditional draft budget for next year inside the legal limit. This, in effect, meant lopping a total of about £1,150m off the commission's proposed budget. There was a consensus at the council that two-thirds of this should be taken away from the £10,800 which is meant to be paid for agriculture next year.

If there is no agreement for Extra money this year, traders and national governments will have to pay the bills and then reclaim the cash from the Community next year. Farmers are not likely to suffer immediately.

But the mere fact of pushing the bills over into next year will mean that the 1985 budget will have to be reduced even more to make ends meet. Farmers can expect no increases for the second year running. Surplus stocks will continue to build up expensively because no money will be available to unload them.

The promised British rebate of £600m for this year would be at risk. This is meant to take the form of reduced contributions to the EEC budget next year.

West's troops proposal left on the table

By Roddy Cowton, Defence Correspondent

The discussions between East and West on reductions in armed forces in Central Europe, now in their eleventh year, have adjourned for the summer without any substantive decisions.

For the past two months the talks in Vienna have largely concentrated on exploring new proposals put forward by the West in April.

Since 1976 there has been agreement in principle that both sides should reduce their forces to 900,000, not more than 700,000 being ground forces. There has been no agreement, however, on the number actually in place at present; the discrepancy between the two sides' estimates is about 170,000.

To get round the problem the

West changed its position, proposing that notification should be required only of combat and combat support forces. This deliberately excluded service support forces, which were thought to account for a large part of the discrepancy.

The West's package also provided for a reduction from seven years to five years in the time allowed for the cuts to be accomplished. The West, however, continued to insist on adequate measures for verifying compliance with an agreement.

The Warsaw Pact countries have not yet made a definitive response to these proposals. They are expected to continue to explore them when the talks resume on September 27.

Airlines bring Germanies closer together

By John Lawless

East and West Germany appear to be on the point of establishing scheduled air services, the first between the two countries since partition at the end of the Second World War.

This follows an agreement between Interflug, the national carrier of East Germany, and Lufthansa, the West German airline, to accept each other's tickets on their domestic and international flights.

The airlines have also agreed to start special services to and from trade fairs. The agreements, which Lufthansa said yesterday are retroactively effective from July 1, will see Interflug operating daily flights from August 30 to September 11 from Frankfurt to Leipzig for the trade fair there. Interflug will provide flights to the Düsseldorf, Hamburg and Stuttgart exhibitions.

So far, the only West German flights into East Germany have been occasional charter operations by the Lufthansa subsidiary, Condor. The agreements come after an exchange of visits between Herr Heinz Rühnau, Lufthansa's chairman, and the East German Transport Minister, Herr Otto Arndt.

Behind-the-scenes negotiations have been remarkably swift, lasting only a few weeks, and the process will be continued next month, then Interflug's chief executive officer, Dr. Klaus Henkes, will visit Lufthansa.

Celebration and grief in Cyprus

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, Nicosia

The conflicting passions and interests that are Cyprus were illuminated to the full yesterday, as both Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots marked the tenth anniversary of the Turkish invasion in differing forms, and one side's victory celebration became for the other side a travesty.

In the northern sector of the divided island, Turkish Cypriots commemorated the "peace operation" of 1974 with a military parade attended by Mr. Nurettin Ertaç, the Turkish general who commanded the first landing of troops in Cyprus four days after the military Junta in Greece staged an unsuccessful coup attempt against the late Cypriot president, Archbishop Makarios.

Claiming that Greece had violated the treaty of guarantees, Turkey launched an operation ostensibly to protect the Turkish Cypriot minority on the island.

Across the "green line", Greek Cypriots gathered outside the Venetian walls that surround Nicosia's old city for demonstrations to mourn an event that effectively partitioned the island. Banners and posters in Nicosia bemoaned the plight of more than 1,600 missing persons and 200,000 Greek Cypriot refugees.

The contradictory emotions and interpretations of recent Cypriot history made clear why compromise has been a difficult idea to embrace. Nevertheless, 10 years of limbo have left a longing for certainty, and the next attempt to achieve this will be made next month when Señor Javier Pérez de Celler, Secretary-General of the United Nations will meet high level representatives of both communities.

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SPORTING DIARY

Jack in the dock

Edinburgh City Council planned to make a solemn presentation to Jack Nicklaus at the Open this week but instead gave him a little telling off. Edinburgh has more golf courses than any other city in the world and produced a book about them called *Capital Golf* for which Nicklaus wrote the foreword. As a thank you he was to be presented with a leather-bound copy.

But since the book's conception, control of the council has changed from Tory to Labour, which discovered that Nicklaus, having played golf in South Africa, was on the United Nations black list. The council scrapped the presentation, and sent Nicklaus his copy on the quiet along with a letter expressing abhorrence of apartheid.

Green fees

Golfers with exotic tastes had the chance to indulge their fanciest whims at an auction of golfing items in Edinburgh this week before the Open. Phillips auctioneers sold one club for £850; it was a batby spoon in applewood made by Willie Dunn in the last century. A rut iron, a club with a tiny head designed for playing out of cart-tracks, fetched £220.

Passengers flying queasily on internal flights in Colombia last week were surprised to be served champagne instead of coffee. The reason was that Luis Herrera of Colombia had become the first South American to win a stage in the Tour de France.

Over the border

Scottish chaps are more serious about golf than cricket, but last week the Scotland cricket side fought out a sporting draw on their annual pilgrimage to Lord's to take on an MCC side. And with Test match status, Scotland could give the current England a decent game. Scottish county players include Hardie (Essex), Muir (Derbyshire), Morton (Warwickshire), Such (Nottingham) and Pauline (Surrey). Other players with varying amounts of Scottish blood, who could get drafted into a Scottish Test side, include Greig (Sussex), Lamb (Northamptonshire) and Knight and Stewart of Surrey. Knight, in fact, wore a kilt at Dulwich College until he was 14.

BARRY FANTONI



'Damn, I thought I'd won Portfolio'

Owning up

It comes as a shock to hear a prominent South African politician declare that his government's behaviour in the d'Oliviera affair was "a mistake". But 16 years after this pivotal incident in the history of sport, Dr Piet Koorhof, minister of sport between 1972 and 1978, has said in a filmed interview with Joe Parnesky, president of the South African Cricket Union, that his country is indeed mistaken, in barring d'Oliviera, a South African born coloured, from the England team about to tour South Africa. The tour was called off as a consequence. Koorhof added that he was glad to see "cricket paving the way in getting us back, and rectifying our mistakes". There is a lot of rectifying to be done.

John Ryan, manager of Cambridge United, would like it to be known that, if he is for the moment delayed at the golf club and is thus late for answering journalists' questions at a pre-season photo-call, his answers are as follows: (1) Over the moon; (2) As sick as a parrot and (3) No, she is just a good friend.

Wide call

This week's Trueamans, by Richie Benard, no less, "I wonder if Malcolm Marshall is having some sort of reaction from Saturday - he is bowling off a short run at only medium pace." Marshall had Cook caught at slip the next ball, and within half an hour, had taken the rest of the England wickets. A fiver for Jeremy Clarke-Williams. More fivers offered for more examples.

Wing and prayer

Every team in the American National Football League has its own chaplain. In England, a mere 13 of the 92 Football League clubs have one. The Rev Andrew Wingfield Digby, a man who once bowled out Eddie Barlow first ball when playing for Oxford University, plans to get more chaplains for football teams. He has just been appointed a director of an organization called Christians in Sport. It comes as a surprise to find that Leeds United, not top of everyone's personal saintliness league, has had a chaplain for many years. The Rev John Jackson describes his duties as "being there when they want it" and giving talks on "drink, sex, gambling, that sort of thing".

Simon Barnes

In the bicentennial year of Dr Samuel Johnson, our most eminent Lexicographer and Moralist, The Times has commissioned from his immortal shade an essay on the present age

Pray Boswell, start taping



Telephone will harass him, the Television allure him, the neighbour's Tanager irritate him with her labile antiaquosities. His Typewriter shall fall silent with peremptory berks in the creative vacuities of the urban Night. It is *Fanti non famae scribere*, indeed.

You importune me still, Sir, to expatiate on the Happy Valley of the Welfare State, the nobility of the Ministry, and the nonentity of Opposition. Yet—

How small of all that human hearts endure

That part which Kings or Laws can cause or cure

Patriotism is the last refuge—but my friend Mr Boswell has expounded the Conclusion. I have held it a Maxim that a decent provision for the Poor is the true test of Civilization. Liberty is, to the lowest rank of every Nation, little more than the Choice of working or starving; and where the Young stand idle, and the Labourer receives neither Hope nor Hire, what Praise can Statesmanship expect, or Stewardship demand? Where is the Junius who shall arouse the Nation, or the Burke who shall unite it?

The Proceedings of the present Government, remarkable alike for their Economy and their Cruelty, may strangely recall the Arguments of Soame Jenyns in his *Free Enquiry into the Nature and Origins of Evil*. He was of the Opinion that there is some inconceivable Benefit in Pain abstractedly considered; that Pain however inflicted or wherever felt, communicates some Good to the General System of being, and that every Citizen is some way or other the Better for the Pain of every other Citizen. They grow lean upon it, and wax Competitive like Rats in an Empty Barn. Though Industry may be applied, Humanity must wage its Hands. Let every Member who can withstand the Whips of Faction and the Scorn of debt, see Britannia abroad, become Ceres at home.

The devaricated Rhetoric of Opposition I have succinctly defined

in my Dictionary, though neither under Whig nor Devil. You may apply, Sir, to *Naz*, something like 'to translate or document at Equidistance, with interferences between Intersections. Everything of Substantial good slips through it, and they lie tangled in their own Designs. They suffer from the dangerous prevalence of the Imagination.

But the truly Democratic Leaders of the people in this Age, those who Command without Consultation, form a Mob without a Mandate, and break a Union without a Ballot. It is the Apotheosis of Insurrection, by which Law is insulted, and Loyalty betrayed. When I dined once with Jack Wilkes, that democrat in lace, I philosophically observed: "Sure, Sir, you don't think a Resolution of the House of Commons equal to the Law of the Land?" "Oh, for God's sake, Sir," he complacently replied. Yet they who complain, in peace, of the insolence of the Populace, must remember, that their insolence in peace is Bravery in War. Let them not bring the Falklands to the Midlands!

You have bade me further, Sir, speak of Books; and in truth the chief Glory of every People arises from its Authors. Yet no place affords a more striking Conviction of the Vanity of Human Hopes than a Public Library. When forty thousand Volumes are flung from the Presses each Year, what are the contents of these but illiterate Stragglers by which Pride endeavours to recommend Folly to Regard? But the common Adage holds, for the Pen is mightier than the Sword, and though we lose an Empire from our Arms, we embrace again a World with Words.

The Comic Writers of the present time, as befits an Age of Buses, dance forth like the Lame of our Destiny. But the Poet retreats, haunted by domestic Melancholy, or bloated by academic foggy. The Critic makes Dullness a general Virtue, and Structuralism a solitary Vice. He that voluntarily spreads Ignorance is guilty of all the Crimes that Ignorance produces; as to him, that should extinguish the Tapers of a Lighthouse, might justly be imputed the Calamities of Shipwrecks. Our Universities are strewn with their Flotsam, and our Labour Exchanges with their Jetsam. The Literary Journals, it is true, still show their ironic points of Luminescence and Addison's Wit still shines; but for the most it is burning a Farthing Candle at Dover, to show a Light at Calais. Our modish Fictions are Nasty, Brutish, and Short. The Moral Understanding of the Human heart, that is the Soul of Criticism, and the principle of Immortality, lives chiefly in the Biographical part of our Literature, which is what I love most.

No other Portent has so commanded the Eyes of Attention, the Features of the Guardian, or the Pockets of the Bookseller, as the Female Author. She is the Oracle and the Accuser of the Age; its Cassandra and its Virago. I have said of a Woman's preaching that it is like a Dog's walking on its Hind-legs: it is not new, but you are Surprised to find it done at all. But the Woman who will leave her Pulpit for her Pen, and her Sermons for her Study, will very often be found to have a Bottom of good Sense. She takes to her page like a Duck to water, and you are rather Surprised that she ever returns to the Dry shores of Domesticity. She has proved more Bodily in this medium than any other Art, her Loquacity matched frequently by her Learning, and her Sincerity by her Style. The essence of her Genius is Autobiographical, and the best she writes in Poetry or Fictions has the middling ring of a Testament on Oath. Who among us has not seen the causes of Communal Infelicity, or the consequences of social Oppression? Yet let her emulate if she can, my lovely friend Mrs. Carter, who could make a pudding as well as translate Epictetus.

You will think, Sir, that I am too Gallant on such matters. But an assurance of Unfading Laurels and Immortal Reputation is the settled recompense of Civility between amiable Writers.

Indeed I find I have fallen into your Scheme of cumbrous Levity throughout, though I am too tardy to retract, and too Dilatory to amend. Let the Pious reader alone reflect, that whatever the Benefits or Barbarisms of the Present Age, they must be judged against the Past; for all Judgment is comparative, and of the Future much may be Hoped, but nothing can be Known. The truths of the Human heart are perennial; they have a constant Anniversary, like *Amaranthine* flowers. It is these that we celebrate in our Authors, and for these that they hope to be Honoured: not as Monuments, but as Men. Therefore, toss away this Paper, turn to my Books, and have out your Talk.

Post Scriptum. Pray Sir, do not, entirely disregard, however, the Scotch and erroneous Opinion of my friend Mr Boswell, that no Man but a Blackhead ever wrote except for Money.

An Arts Council exhibition on the life of Dr Johnson is being held at 105 Piccadilly.

Bernard Levin goes Rococo

Cherubbing shoulders in the curly queue



'The Invitation to Mira', a mid-eighteenth century song sheet on show at the V & A exhibition

over with swashes and curlicues, flowers and leaves, it has as supporters a pair of sylvan lovers, in the bottom right-hand corner there is a dog. It is full of energy doomed to sputter out but immensely exhilarating while it lasts, it makes clear why "Rococo" was originally a term of ridicule, executed in silver, and not too large, it would go nicely on the mantelpiece but would need a devil of a lot of dusting.

If you are still lost, look at item N26, illustrated on page 210. It is a design for a printed textile; the design is called simply "Birds", but it is no use trying to count the number of birds in it, because you will get a different answer each time. Meanwhile, however, the print positively quivers as you look at it, its exuberance so bold and confident that it triumphs at once over its own absurdity and becomes positively touching; there is no indication in the catalogue note of what use the textile might have been put to, but if it was a dress, the wearer would have to be quite extraordinarily fat.

What is surprising, at any rate to my eye, is the vast range of subjects infected by this style, far wider, I think, than could be said of the

Baroque (see "Rococo"). The catalogue has separate sections (though of course they are not thus separated in the exhibition) for Prints, Silver, Gold, Objects de Vertue, Arms and Armour, Base Metal, Furniture, Architecture, Textiles and Dress, Porcelain, Earthenware, Enamels and Glass, Chinoiserie and Sculpture, and in every department the hippopotamus is on show, its lavishness of decoration never, or never quite, wearying the eye and the mind, saved by the firmness of the shape and design beneath the foliage.

The Hogarthian reference in the exhibition's sub-title is no tease; though I do not believe many people taking an association test would say "Hogarth" when prompted with "Rococo" (or vice versa) it was he who most encouraged the style to find roots in England and to spread, and he has an entire section devoted to him, including his bust, and for that matter his dog, by Roubiliac. (There are heaps of Roubiliacs here, including Pope, Swift, the abominable Bentley, and Handel; I don't think Roubiliac a patch on Houdon, but some of these busts, particularly the Hogarth, are full of life.)

Under the rubric "France in England", there is a curiosity well worth spending a few minutes on; item C23 is "The badge of the Antiquarian Society", of which body I confess I had never heard until now, though it is a society deduced from the principal motif of the enamel badge, which is St George on horseback sticking a spear into the French flag. The catalogue note says the society was founded (in 1745 or thereabouts) "to oppose the insidious Arts of the French Nation", a most robustly Hogarthian aim; no doubt the Prime Minister, should her eye fall on these words, will cause discreet enquiries to be made as to whether the society is still in existence, and if so what the annual subscription is.

Music plays gently over the scale model of Vauxhall Gardens, difficult enough as it is to distinguish confidently Baroque from Rococo in physical objects, it is a lot harder to tell the two apart in music. The great Percy Scholes (whose *Oxford Companion*—companion indeed of my youth—has only just been supplanted by the new version in two huge, comprehensive and handsome volumes edited by Denis Arnold) would have no truck with such facile formal analysis; he says crisply of Rococo that "in ordinary English usage this means 'tastefully florid', or something of that kind", and under Baroque tells us even more crisply that "Buxtehude... gives its equivalents as 'coarse and uncouth', though he does have the grace to add 'this sense is now discarded'. But styles so pervasive as these cannot possibly have failed to penetrate music as well, and certainly music chosen for this exhibition (I can find no reference to it in the catalogue) seems to fit well.

Nobody would call the V & A either Baroque or Rococo (though I cannot for the life of me imagine what it should be called); on the other hand, the only difficulty with its Director is deciding whether he is Late Baroque or Early Rococo (some say he is Gothic Revival, but I do not find the arguments for this theory convincing). He has been making gloomy noises for some time about this being the last really comprehensive exhibition the V & A will be able to afford, but I don't believe it, and don't even believe I am supposed to. But, if it is, it will make a magnificent finale, on which he and all his staff and contributors are to be heartily congratulated; the exhibition, which continues until the end of September, is full of life, wit, beauty and exuberance; I cannot imagine a couple of hours better spent than at it.

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Diana Geddes

Why Marchais could return

Paris The past month has witnessed a period of political turbulence certain to leave an indelible mark on French history, though in what form is as yet unclear.

Eyes are firmly fixed on the 1986 parliamentary elections. The Socialists, now on their own and with only 21 per cent of electoral support, if the European elections are to be believed, will have to find some magical formula if they are to remain in power.

After the Communists left his government, it was thought that President Mitterrand might make a bid for the centre. His nomination of Laurent Fabius as prime minister seemed to confirm that theory.

But the new cabinet, with its predominance of familiar faces and the significant introduction of two left-wingers, Jean-Pierre Chevènement and Pierre Joxe, has again confounded the commentators.

The month of drama began with the June 17 European elections, when the Communist vote fell to its lowest level in 50 years. At the same time, the extreme right staged a spectacular breakthrough, the National Front obtaining 11 per cent of the vote, the same as the Communists.

A week later, in the country's biggest demonstration since the war, more than a million people marched through Paris in protest at the alleged government threat to private, predominantly Catholic, schools.

With the opposition getting the upper hand, Mitterrand had to make a special gesture to capture the imagination of the electorate and put the government back on the offensive. It came on July 12, the day after he returned from an official visit to Jordan, when he announced on television that he was to call a referendum—not on private schools, which he would almost certainly have lost, but on his proposal to "extend the use of referenda to cover questions of fundamental civil liberties. It was totally unexpected and seen as a brilliant political coup.

The opposition had long advocated an extension of the use of the referendum and looked as if it would be compelled to support the proposal, even though it would help restore the left's traditional image as the defender of civil liberties, which the right seemed to have stolen from under the Socialists' very noses.

But the opposition seized upon the implied extension of presidential powers in Mitterrand's proposal and

began a "vote no" campaign. The Communists and even some Socialists expressed disquiet.

On Tuesday, less than a week after Mitterrand's referendum announcement, Alain Savary, the minister responsible for the disavowed private schools bill, decided to resign. Pierre Mauroy, the prime minister, who had supported Savary on the bill and who knew that his days were anyway numbered, seems to have felt, without rancour, that from everyone's point of view there should be a complete change of government.

Within hours of the announcement of M Savary's resignation, the country was amazed to hear that the 37-year-old Fabius had replaced Mauroy as prime minister.

Georges Marchais, the Communist leader, immediately flew back from a holiday in Romania for an emergency meeting of the politburo. Talks were held with Fabius, who offered the Communists four new posts in his government, but not the assurances they were seeking on a change of economic policy. After an all-night meeting, the party's central committee announced that the Communists had decided to leave the government.

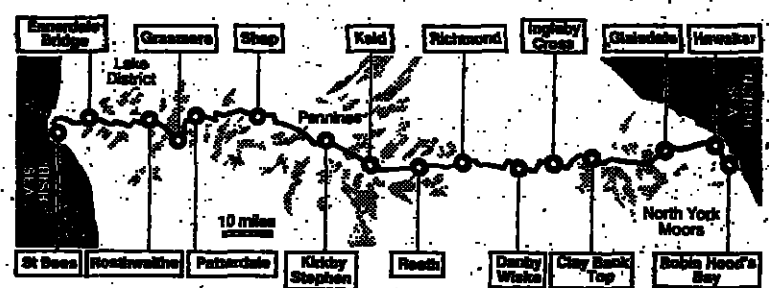
The divorce had seemed likely since the government introduced its policy of economic rigour in March 1983. But it still took a lot of agonized heart-searching before the final decision was taken. Many Communists remember how cold it can be outside. But the hypocrisy of the Communists' position of "rejection without support" had become too blatant. Communist voters wanted something more honest.

Nevertheless the door has been left ajar for a possible eventual return. The Communists have said the would consider it if the conditions were right. In the meantime, they will support those measures which they approve, probably, in the present political climate, very few, and their departure will almost certainly mean increased trouble on the industrial front from the Communist-led CGT union group.

The government is in for a rough ride over the next two years. The economy is just beginning to show signs of recovery, but the industrial modernization programmes are starting to take their toll, in compulsory redundancies, and unemployment is rising fast. The country is unlikely to survive beyond 1986 without a reconsecration of the union of the left.

Alan Franks

Backtracking, the backpack way



If you have a spare fortnight and a stout pair of boots, head for St Bees on the Cumbrian coast and go east, in the steps of the redoubtable Alfred Wainwright, until you hit the North Sea. When at length you trundle down into the crowded claque of houses at Robin Hood's Bay, six miles south of Whitby, you will have strode 190 glorious miles along Britain's most scenic but least-sung footpath.

For this is the collarbone of England, traversing the long and frequently boring Pennine breastplate, and yoked across the island's right and left shoulders of the Lake District and North Yorkshire.

It has everything that a walker may ask of a walk, including that most prized commodity of relative obscurity. Yet I am unapologetic in writing about it for I know that Mr Wainwright, our most determined proselytizer of the far fall and its footways, will forgive me—as will his growing infamy of ensuers.

Almost all of the marathon paths which have been established in the footprints of the Pennine Way have had the official sanction of the Countryside Commission—Offa's Dyke, South West Pennine, Ridgeway, North Downs, South Downs and so on. Wainwright and his book, therefore, both as anti-dignitate as it is possible for guides to be, carry the promise of improvisation and even, within the constraints of the by-laws, the prospect of some modest pioneering.

It was in 1972 that Wainwright finally got around to doing the walk. The result, as with all his other wanderings, was a book of painstaking exactitude and sudden droleries. Now, at the age of 77, he has more than 40 titles to his credit, printed by the publishers of his local paper *The Westmorland Gazette*, from photos of his own handwritten manuscripts.

On each page are his famous line-drawings of the crags, vistas and man-made landmarks along the route, together with his own section-maps of the path, which all but take the walker by the hand, mile after mile, stile after stile. These are the individual stitches which slowly thread you across the North's broad and rumpled quilt.

As Adam Nicolson explains in his book, *Long Walks*, Wainwright's route is the best as it runs against England's grain. "It seems to re-align the country, as if the island had been tipped on its side, like Creta or Java, the whole thing is seen as if from space, as a journey across a mental map."

Moreover, the path traverses

three national parks—the Lake District, Yorkshire Dales and North York Moors—and only once succumbs seriously to the tarmac, over the broad and boring cereal tray of Mowbray between the Pennines and the Cleveland Hills. "Left right, left right," scribbles Wainwright, as if to pre-empt your impatience.

Along the route I met many walkers who, with the little volume in hand, agreed it was the next best thing they could imagine to travelling with Wainwright in person. Not just because he writes: "100 miles, yipped" when you pass the Old Gang Mines to the west of Reeth, but because he keeps you—literally and tersely—in the picture, as the landscape advances and retreats with that peculiarly English suddenness.

He might be explaining the natural features, or all the various evidence of man's activity now laid low—the splatter of mining spoil above Surrender Bridge, the grassy loops of defunct railway around Rosedale, or the flooded village of Mardale. The walkers knew they would have to content themselves with the Wainwright-substitute, for the man himself is famously private, often happier in the company of his fells than of his fellows.

Here—from the southern fastness of an office block 250 miles away—I confess to a piece of hubris the height of Helvellyn. You did the walk the wrong way, Mr Wainwright—sir. You should have gone west.

I know that *your* route means we get the weather at our backs and not on our faces; I know that Cumbria's peaks are hard-won by weary legs and thus better for starters. The trouble is that the Lakes are unrumpled, in the same sense the eastward passage is downhill all the way. The unpeopled sweep of North-east Yorkshire's heather moors is a fine enough proposition, but for a walker who just a week previously was all but airborne on Striding Edge, gliding down to Patterdale, there is an element of anti-climax.

To invert the Wainwright route, of course, I had at times to do likewise with his book so that his maps would point the right way. I also had to read the sentences in reverse order. I must have looked an absurd sight, particularly in the small intricacies of Mowbray's byways, squinting at an upside-down handbook at every crossroad. But I am unrepentant; whether you are with or against Wainwright, the verb which should be dedicated to him (to coast-to-coast) offers a grand prospect, whatever way you read him.



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ULTIMATE VALUES

Rational debate on the issues so far rationally debated by the Warnock report eventually comes to a full stop. The members of the committee itself, who were rightly selected from among those who retained relatively open minds on the subject, found in the end that it was so for them, and some found that they had no alternative but to write notes of dissent. This is no evidence of failure on the committee's part, and perhaps the remarkable thing is that the area of dissent was as small as it is. As the report wisely warns, "matters of ultimate value are not susceptible of proof" and the ethical questions raised by the subject touch areas where each individual has his own irreducible and deeply-held feelings about the duty we owe one another.

For this reason the Government is right not to be falling over itself in haste to legislate in general on Warnock's recommendations. Perhaps unexpectedly, the report itself warns against too early implementation. Public opinion is still finding its way towards a consensus, and it needs to go further before an attempt should be made to fix it in statute. One of the most important functions of the report, which is clear and easy to read, should be to create a fuller knowledge of the possibilities and dispel some anxieties based on fantasy. But society will never agree completely, any more than the committee could, and the law as it stands simply fails to envisage many of the situations that science has now made possible. Legislation will be needed before too long, and the recommendations of the majority Warnock report are likely to represent the best summary of what will prove acceptable.

The deepest question which divided the committee was over experiments on embryos. Given that it is now possible to fertilise, store and implant embryos, some of which will be surplus to

the primary purpose (acceptable to most, but not all) of enabling infertile couples to have children genetically their own, is it acceptable to use the surplus embryos in experiments which can be of great benefit to medicine? One minority on the committee broke away at this point, effectively rejecting much of the preliminary work these techniques are based on.

If that is acceptable, then is it right to bring embryos into being specifically for research? Another minority broke away here. Somewhere further down the line, most of the rest of us will feel that it is wrong to exploit the unborn human individual, however great a good may follow. There is no logic to settle these disagreements definitively. Even the moment of fertilisation, the strongest contender as the starting-point for the individual, produces an entity which may still develop into one individual or several. Balancing the general good against the reverence due to the potential for human growth, the majority favoured a fourteen-day limit, based on the first signs of structural development. This appears satisfactory: the limit should certainly come before appearance of a rudimentary nervous system at about six weeks after fertilisation.

The committee's most important recommendation is for a permanent body to monitor and licence procedures and to advise the Government on developments. In a field of rapid change, this would reassure the public that no sanctioned Frankenstein is brewing horrors in their laboratories, and it would respond to changes in public opinion in a way that statute could not. It should be given the widest discretion to advise on changes in the law, and its membership should be such as to ensure that it cannot fall into the hands either of insatiable researchers or of opponents prepared to paralyse the system because it offends their own principles.

Public opinion does change faster than it is sometimes given credit for. Custom can sometimes easily make it need to say in retrospect whether the sharp changes in received opinion about AID and abortion over the years showed that the pundits were out of touch with underlying feelings, or that familiarity can make some people used to almost anything, probably a bit of both. But in the light of our current ethical perceptions it is right to seek to inhibit trends that may shift opinion in directions which seem undesirable. One case of that kind provides the only instance where quick legislation on Warnock proposals might be worthwhile.

There is a real risk that surrogate motherhood arranged through organised agencies may be on the edge of rapid growth in Britain. Sympathy for the plight of childless couples might make the development seem tolerable. The practice is in some forms something that people can and will do whether it is legal or not, and it would be wrong to punish or obstruct medical care to those directly involved. But as an organised transaction it should be discouraged, because of the insecurity of the child's position, because the hiring of sexual services of any kind is repugnant, and because the practice is likely to grow if people have a financial interest in promoting it. Even on an ostensibly non-profit basis, the sanction of respectability would be an encouragement. Certainly surrogacy contracts should be made unenforceable and all disputes settled in relation to the interests of the child. There will be some hard cases if many doctors with opinions like those of Mr Robert Winston in the case reported this week proved ready to defy a new criminal law. But as public opinion stands at present, there is a strong case for legislation to rule out such aid, dangerous in its consequences however kind its motives.

THE DEMOCRATS' DECISION

The past week in San Francisco is seen as a triumph for Mr Mondale, a festival for his party - in some measure - a relief well as light relief for the allies of the United States. The first characterizations are self-evident. Mr Mondale will make long speeches about his chances of defeating an incumbent president, the addition of Mrs Ferraro to his ticket will still. At their convention the Democrats displayed again the amazing syncretism of American party politics, that instinctive reaching out to embrace the most disparate elements under a single broad banner.

For the interest of the Western Alliance, we have to look beneath the convention's rhetoric to the steady rejection, thanks to the Mondale machine, of all but the vaguest commitments on foreign policy. Mr Mondale enters the lists unencumbered by any dangerous promises on the use of nuclear weapons or the deployment of armed forces overseas; the worryingly isolationist voice of Mr Hart has been temporarily silenced. Except on the issue of defence expenditure itself, Mr Mondale is separated from the President much more by style than substance. He certainly would not come to high office in November with the reflexes of Mr Carter, perhaps that link with Hubert Humphrey and the

Johnson years which makes Mr Mondale such a vulnerable figure on issues of domestic spending counts in his favour in appraising his likely instincts in pursuing the interests of the West overseas.

Yet how likely is Mr Mondale to win? The spectacular appearance in San Francisco of Mr Carter was a reminder less of the former president's failures in office (with which Mr Mondale must be tainted) than of the Democrats' lack of a southern strategy beyond the mobilization of the Black vote. The Democratic Cassandra point knowingly to Mr Mondale's startling weakness in such pivotal states as Texas; defeat there would crystallize the shift of economic power and population to the Sunbelt and would have important consequences for the shape of the Democratic coalition to be put together in 1988.

Votes in the electoral college will reflect not only geography but also the Democrats' continuing association with what the Americans graphically call Big Government. The tide of popular sentiment which swept the United States (and washed these shores too) in the later 1970s against the expense and intrusiveness of government has by no means completed its course. The very lack of dramatic change during the Reagan years reinforces the misgivings many Americans still feel about the scale of federal government.

Where does Mr Mondale stand? The elements of the classic Democratic coalition he now leads - the blacks, the poor, the big cities, the trade unions - demand federal programmes and government intervention of one kind or another. Mr Mondale would come to Washington in the autumn pledged to Big Government, and to the taxation to pay for it.

It is a mark of President Reagan's political skill that he can both be a part of the establishment and yet retain a distance from it; he will undoubtedly run in the autumn against Big Government while conveniently ignoring the inconsistent record of his own administration on federal spending and bureaucratic regulation. He will seek to unify Americans against Washington. The essence of the New Deal, the tenets of which Mr Mondale still holds dear, was that central government would bind Americans together. Yet the promises Mr Mondale made to get to San Francisco and the domestic commitments he has made there leave him with neither of these positions. His pledges on spending (with accompanying taxes), on affirmative action (discrimination at government behest) and protective tariffs suggest the Democrats enter the election intent on using government in such a way that it is bound to divide Americans.

Gibraltar heritage

From the Minister for Economic Development and Trade in Gibraltar. Sir, We are grateful to Brigadier Hamilton-Baillie (July 11) for drawing attention to the problems which face the Gibraltar Government in our attempts to reconcile our very genuine wish to preserve as many of the fortifications of Gibraltar which, as he says, are of world stature, with the responsibility which we must fulfil to reinvigorate and develop Gibraltar's economy in the wake of the closure of the naval dockyard and of the severe economic imbalance which the partial and discriminatory opening of the frontier by the Spanish authorities have brought upon us. (Even British tourists and residents in Spain may not enter the British territory of Gibraltar).

The brigadier is perfectly correct in saying that tourism is important to us and that the old town and its defences are a major attraction (although we have others). On the first point, the Gibraltar Government have recently taken firm and determined decisions to develop the tourist industry, on the second point, one of the steps we have taken is to appoint a mixed official/private sector History and Heritage Committee to advise the Government on the way in which our heritage (including our natural heritage) can

be preserved, both for its own sake and for the attraction which it represents to many people in Britain and elsewhere.

The Gibraltar Conservation Society, as well as the Gibraltar Natural History and Ornithological Society, are represented, among others, on this committee. It is the intention of our Department of Tourism to apply for membership of the Fortress Study Group.

Your readers may be interested to know that plans are being prepared for a two-part Gibraltar Heritage Conference to be held here and in London, probably in February (anyone interested should contact Mr S. Alper, Chifford Hall, Linton, Cambridge a non-resident member of our History and Heritage Committee).

We share the brigadier's wish that "a better solution to the difficult car parking problem in Gibraltar may be found". But how and where - in 2½ crowded square miles of a territory struggling to achieve economic self-sufficiency against great odds and external pressures? The dilemma therefore remains: how to reconcile the profound appeal of our heritage with the economic necessities forced upon us by decisions taken in London (on the naval dockyard) and in Madrid (on the partial opening of the frontier). We will do our best to resolve it, with the help of our

heritage committee and the heritage conference. Yours faithfully, A. J. CANEPA, Minister for Economic Development and Trade, Government Secretariat, Gibraltar, July 13.

Child benefit proposal

From Mr John Wilson. Sir, In the generous coverage given to the new report by the Institute for Fiscal Studies on the *Reform of Social Security* (report and leading article, July 12) one important point has escaped comment.

The report's proposals would entail the replacement of child benefit, which goes normally to the mother, by a child benefit credit which would be paid through the pay-packet where it was paid at all. The effect is therefore a major redistribution of income from women to men.

But perhaps this will not be seen as a drawback by those who believe in the "ethic of labour and masculine responsibility" (leading article, July 3). Yours faithfully, JOHN WILSON, 39a Dulles Avenue, Russell Hill, N10, July 16.

New bishops and canon law

From the Reverend J. D. Brown

Sir, Mr Enoch Powell may extol royal supremacy in the Church of England (report, July 18), but it is difficult to see how the Appointment of Bishops Measure would have seriously affected that already much-depleted supremacy.

It would, however, abolish the absurd anachronism of a dean and chapter being required both to elect a bishop and to choose only the Crown's nomination or face the threat of dire punishment felt necessary in more primitive medieval times.

The need to reform the system of episcopal appointments merits more conservative consideration to ensure that future bishops will be guaranteed to obey the requirement laid down by canon law "to uphold sound and wholesome doctrine and to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange opinions".

Confidence in the Crown Appointments Commission has been eroded by the controversial appointment of the new Bishop of Durham, yet the authority of the Crown may still be seen as crucial in keeping the national Church true to its vocation of safeguarding and proclaiming the fundamental truths of the Christian faith to all our people.

Yours faithfully, J. D. BROWN, Westhampton Vicarage, Chichester, West Sussex, July 19.

From the Bishop of Peterborough

Sir, I am glad that the House of Commons has refused to approve the Appointment of Bishops Measure, and that the House of Lords report (July 18) that Mr Enoch Powell gave - I hope the General Synod will think again, or rather think. So far its persistent determination to demolish, little by little, the traditions, dignity and duties of the Church of England illuminates Dr Johnson's aphorism that which is not formed by reason cannot be destroyed by reason.

I left the General Synod at York last week with a sense of relief and thankfulness that never in my life shall I have to attend a synod again: and this was some comfort to my sadness concerning my imminent retirement.

The Synod suffers from that conceit which corrupts conscience. Some of its members imagine that the Synod owns the dioceses and parishes of England; that it can meddle with and mutilate the claims that the Church of England has always made; that it holds the essence of Catholic faith, tradition and order; that it can contain within its own strangled sentences the whole counsel of God.

It feeds itself, like a parasite, upon the parishes, who, willy-nilly, pay for it; and it has produced a new sort of ecclesiastical politician, whose only salvation is that it should swiftly be made both sadder and wiser. Yours faithfully, DOUGLAS PETRIBURG, The Palace, Peterborough, July 18.

Penetrating security

From Mr W. Stephenson. Sir, I write as the stepson of Alister Watson, who has been publicly accused of being a Soviet spy in Monday's Granada World in Action television programme - by an MIS agent, Mr Peter Wright.

I wish to protest most strongly at the public pillorying of my stepfather who, having recently died, is in no position to refute these untrue and unjust accusations. Anybody who knew my stepfather as I did for over 30 years will understand how ridiculous these allegations are. There is the real world and the fantasy world of certain disaffected members of MIS.

A lot has been said recently about the need for security and confidentiality in Government and, for example, at GCHQ. Yet over the last 10 years we have been treated to an unrelenting stream of leaks to the press about the affairs of MIS, which ought surely to be the most secure of Government agencies.

What action has been taken over the people responsible for these breaches of confidentiality and of secrecy? And will Mrs Thatcher, as the minister with direct responsibility for the secret service, see that justice is done to people who, being dead, are unable to defend themselves or have recourse to the laws of the land?

Yours sincerely, W. STEPHENSON, 157 Lynton Road, Harrow, Middlesex, July 16.

Fire at York Minster

From Mr Anthony Massey

Sir, Miss Manley and Miss Eytan are surely wrong to suggest (July 17) that the Government should not help finance the restoration of York Minster.

I visited the minster today. Inside, the strong smell of woodsmoke still hangs. The huge choir which the building still possesses is disturbed by the sound of hammering, as work on the south transept gables commences.

Giving money to help has nothing to do with saving consciences. To assist in the restoration of this graceful and inspiring building, which has borne witness to Christian love and faith for centuries, is a very proper course for governments - and individuals.

Yours faithfully, ANTHONY MASSEY, 20 Orchard Rise, Groveside, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, July 18.

Bail conditions for striking miners

From Mr Michael D. Varcoe-Cocks

Sir, In a letter (July 19) which is clearly in support of striking miners rather than in condemnation of an alleged general practice by the Nottinghamshire magistrates Lord Gifford, QC, and others subtly paraphrase the provisions of the Bail Act and make no reference to other provisions which protect those they support and/or represent.

The Bail Act provides that the court may require an accused to comply with such requirements as appear to the court to be necessary to secure that the person surrenders to custody, does not commit an offence on bail, does not interfere with witnesses etc. This is not the same as Lord Gifford's statement that the imposition of conditions is appropriate only if it is believed that the person would fail to surrender to custody etc.

Lord Gifford makes no reference to the possibility of applying to the magistrates for the conditions of bail to be varied or of appealing against the magistrates' decisions.

We may hope that even Lord Gifford would admit that offences have been committed at the mass pickets at which miners have been arrested. The "usual condition of bail" has been imposed, we may presume, to secure that those who have been charged do not commit an offence on bail, pending the hearing of each case to decide on guilt or innocence.

The courts and the statutes presume innocence; interestingly, Lord Gifford refers to the policy of the courts and police as being designed "not to prevent further crime being committed..." (my

emphasis) whereas the words of the statute are "does not commit an offence".

Yours faithfully, M. D. VARCOE-COCKS, 3 Onslow Court, Drayton Gardens, SW10, July 19.

From Mr A. D. R. Holland

Sir, Lord Gifford's letter (July 19) completely ignores the enormous strain now being placed on the Nottinghamshire magistrates by Mr Arthur Scargill and his storm-troopers.

Our system of magistrates assumes a widespread observance of the law. It cannot function effectively in a situation involving an orchestrated campaign to breach the peace in a narrow area.

With typical common sense, the magistrates appear to have decided to contain the problem by a sensible interpretation of the Bail Act, leaving open, presumably, a defendant's option to appeal bail conditions to a higher court, whilst endeavouring to prevent the accused from getting into deeper trouble.

I would suggest that Lord Gifford and his fellow lawyers would be doing a greater service to their miner clients if they dropped this silly legal quibble and, instead, used all their undoubted talents to persuade Mr Scargill to observe all the laws and not just those that happen to suit him on a particular day.

Yours faithfully, ANTHONY D. R. HOLLAND, Windlesham Manor, Windlesham, Surrey.

Summer of discontent

From Professor Frank Musgrave

Sir, Your timely leading article (July 12) tackles fundamentals. It errs only in underestimating Scargill and the power of unreason.

Scargill is in fact far more dangerous, amoral and powerful than Mosley ever was. Mosley did not effectively control a key sector of the economy. Nor did he lead men of such elemental passions and limited education and understanding.

The NCB has shown quite astonishing naïveté. Letters to miners and big advertisements addressed to them in the press assume not only that miners read but that they understand such words as "economic" and "environment". They do not. Their conceptual range does not extend much beyond "scab".

The present strike is a terrible indictment of our educational system, which leaves very simple and unlettered men at the mercy of

unscrupulous manipulators. Formerly all the boys in a mining village went down the pit, including some of great intellectual gifts; for the past thirty years only C and D-stream pupils have gone that way. D-stream "scab" make excellent cannon fodder in politico-industrial wars of attrition.

No man should work down a pit. We must hasten the day when there are virtually no miners left and mining is, as far as is humanly possible, automated. It is precisely modernization towards this (genuinely humane) end that Scargill resists.

And now all the claptrap about "communities", nobody who has actually lived in an isolated mining village could wish to preserve it all its narrowness and intolerance.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully, FRANK MUSGRAVE, Fin Cop, Moody Sty Lane, Grassington, North Yorkshire, July 12.

'Bias' at the OU

From Professor R. C. Smith

Sir, May I make one correction to your commendable leader about the Open University (July 9)? It is misleading to say that "the OU's financing has already been settled up to and including 1986". What the university has been informed about are provisional advance indications of grant for 1985 and 1986, which the DES describe as "significant reductions on level funding" and which are to be reviewed in the course of the annual public expenditure survey.

The university has registered its concern about the level of these indicated provisional allocations, and hopes to persuade the Secretary of State that they should be increased, since if they are implemented they will seriously damage the university and the provision made for its students.

Yours faithfully, R. C. SMITH, Acting Vice-Chancellor, The Open University, Walton Hall, Walton, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, July 9.

Prisoners of gender

From Mr Rollo Myers

Sir, Queen Victoria had been on her throne for 55 years when I was born and a large part of my life has been spent in France. I was therefore with great interest that I perused the article by John P. Harris (July 16) in his Paris diary column entitled "Prisoners of gender".

The French language, of course, is one of the most subtle and refined of all European tongues, despite its relatively limited vocabulary (compared, for example with our own; but for the foreigner it is full of

snags. Therefore I cannot agree with what your correspondent had to say about genders, the absence of which in our own language often leads to clumsy circumlocutions.

How much simpler, for example, it would be to be able to say, as in French, the equivalent of *mon cousin or ma cousine* instead of having to state their Christian names specifically in order to define their sex. And when Mr Harris actually suggests making the feminine the "normal gender" - whatever that may mean - he is really going too far. He does not seem to realize that it can be neuter (as in "it pleased"), but *elle* never.

Yours faithfully, ROLLO MYERS, Bernard's Gate, 22 Levent Road, Chichester, West Sussex, July 16.

Never-never land

From Mr B. R. W. Goffon

Sir, If you draw a line on the map roughly south-west from Filton until it reaches Middleton-on-the-Wolds after passing by Ruston Parva, you will find that it goes straight through Twing. Fifty or sixty years ago this village was by some in the area (particularly, perhaps, on the coast), pronounced "Twing", and it would have been hotly denied that there was no such place.

I have been waiting for someone living in those parts to write and say that Twing survives to this day, but Twing seems to sit more happily with neighbouring Kirby Grindley, Foxholes, Fridaythorpe, Fimber and Wetwang.

Yours faithfully, B. R. W. GOFFON, Ruffield, 34 Grove Road, Havant, Hampshire, July 17.

Dressage to music

From Mr George Speaight

Sir, While wishing Jennie Loriston-Clarke and Dutch Courage every success in turning themselves into the Torville and Dean of dressage, (sports feature, July 3) one must make the point that dressage to music is nothing new.

Philip Astley produced a cotillion with eight mounted horsemen at the Olympics in 1806, and by the last decades of the nineteenth century *haute école* in the circus had reached such a peak of perfection that the Baron de Vaux could write of Anna Fillis that "equitation is for her no longer a science but an art. No man who is susceptible to those two great seductions, the woman and the horse, could have before his eyes a more adorable spectacle."

The insensitivity of the GLC and some other local authorities in banning circuses with animal acts from the grounds they control is depriving us of the pleasure of admiring *haute école* in the place where it can be best appreciated, the circus ring. Yours faithfully, GEORGE SPEAIGHT, 6 Maze Road, Kew Gardens, Richmond, Surrey.

Stopping up holes in safety net

From the Leader of Social Services of the Salvation Army

Sir, It would be terribly easy to draw the wrong conclusions from the story described in *The Times* (July 20) by Richard Gott and Jorgen Saunte if one is restricted only to the facts given.

The man described in the letter is now, sadly, dead. He died in Westminster Hospital last Tuesday, following a heart attack. Our officers from the Great Peter Street Hostel were with him when he died, for they had long acquaintance with him and had kept him for long periods without remuneration in the hostel to try and help him.

On the day he was brought to our hostel at 11pm by the couple who found him in Pimlico he had discharged himself from Westminster Hospital, where he was receiving treatment for a gangrenous leg. Indeed, in the previous fortnight he had discharged himself from hospital three times.

He was a 64-year-old man, perhaps looking much older because of a serious drink problem, which left him frequently drunk and difficult to manage.

The practice in our hostels is not to admit people after 10pm, when the duty officer goes to bed, unless they are referrals from officers or the police who phone in. The security man who answered the door at 11pm would no doubt have related this policy to the callers.

The reason for the policy is to safeguard those who are already asleep in the hostel and as a precautionary measure for our staff in these days of indiscriminate violence. Most vagrants wanting accommodation for the night know that they have to seek it early in the evening.

The security man at our hostel actually recognised the man with the couple and saw that whilst he was not excessively inebriated, he showed sufficient signs of drunkenness to become a problem to others sleeping in the hostel, as he had so often been in the past.

Perhaps the Church Army's reluctance to admit him was related to this factor.

If advice is wanted from people who do care deeply about some of the drop-outs in our society and who know the difficulties of managing them, it would be that, if dissatisfied with the answer from the security man at the door, they should ask to speak to the duty officer, who can then make a judgment on the matter.

With his experience he could well give reasons why admission to the hostel could not be granted, or just there and then decide to take the person in.

Yours sincerely, ROY LOVATT, Leader of Social Services, The Salvation Army, 101 Queen Victoria Street, EC4 July 20.

Highly rated

From Mr Peter Martin

Sir, I am a recent first-time house buyer. A 2 per cent rise in mortgage interest rates will increase my interest payments by as much as my entire rate bill from the high-spending London Borough of Haringey. How can Mr Lawson say that "nothing has gone wrong"?

Yours faithfully, PETER MARTIN, 83 Bessford Road, N8, July 12.

No musical chairs

From the Chairman of the London Symphony Orchestra

Sir, The photographic session which took place with Mr Mark McCormack and the LSO on the Barbican concert platform was no secret to the Barbican, contrary to your Diary statement of July 4, and in fact they recommended the photographer.

Secondly, no one has been approached by anyone in the LSO for the position of general manager and this will remain the case until all the enquiries are in from our advertisements.

Thirdly, I did fly to Vienna last month to invite Mr Lorin Maazel to conduct some concerts with the LSO in the Barbican and we are delighted that he has accepted. Your inference that "a straight swap could be in the offing" as music director between Mr Abbado and Mr Maazel is a mile from the mark, as it is well known that Mr Abbado last year signed a new five-year contract with the LSO as music director.

Finally, at no time has there been a meeting with Mr Ian MacLay, of the RPO, at which the possibility of the RPO taking over as the Barbican resident orchestra was aired.

Yours sincerely, ANTHONY CAMDEN, Chairman, London Symphony Orchestra, Barbican Centre, Barbican, EC2, July 12.

Flag of inconvenience

From Mr Adrian Room

Sir, Mr Douglas B. Hague asks (July 14) how he should fashion a Jolly Roger.

The famous flag of piracy ("skull and crossbones") represents, fairly conventionally, a human skull over two crossed bones. The bones are closest in size and proportion to the humeri (upper arm), but are in the position of the forearms when the arms are crossed over the chest with the tips of the fingers resting on the shoulders.

Mr Hague will find a full description of the Jolly Roger, and an illustration of it, in *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* (vol II, p. 1220). Yours faithfully, ADRIAN ROOM, 173 The Caversham, Petersfield, Hampshire, July 14.

in The Times Classified.
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Times Classified

The Times Garden Project, Month 11

IN THE GARDEN

Growth points in need of scrutiny

The Times garden project in west London is now nearly one year old. No more work towards planning the garden can be done until the autumn, and routine maintenance is all that is necessary at the moment.

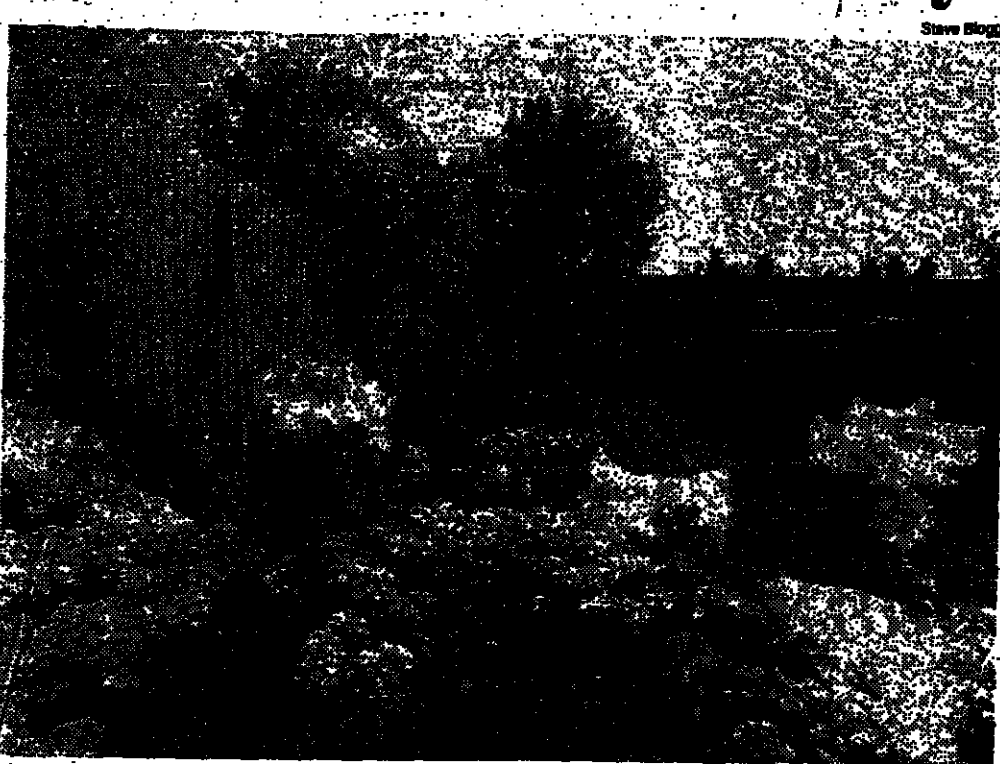
The dry spring has meant that none of the plants have achieved normal growth; as a result they have made less of an impact than we hoped. New plantings this past spring and winter needed water much more than established plants which had fairly deep roots.

Summer pruning of the fruit trees is called for and young trees in particular should not be allowed to make too much growth. The trees should be encouraged to make fruiting spurs and this can only be done by reducing lateral growth. Where growth has been vigorous, reduce laterals by about half their length with a sharp pair of secateurs.

The grass in the garden is growing quite strongly and needs to be encouraged. Cutting should be done as often as possible; I would suggest once a week as this does not take off too much growth with each cut. Feeding should be done little and often. In the first season after sowing, I prefer to feed gently every three weeks.

Feeding should only be done if the lawn is mowed. Shrubs are taking off now and it is important to keep the bushes trained so they retain an attractive shape. Evergreens need little pruning and they can be left to grow. Deciduous shrubs are different; shoots appear to go mad and grow out of character. Cut them back or remove them at source. As far as variegated shrubs are concerned, any that have been cut must be cut out as soon as they are seen. This is often the plant reverting to its green form, which is nearly always more vigorous than the variegated one and will in consequence grow more quickly.

Ashley Stephenson



Encouraging signs: Potatoes in full flower, one of the bright spots of the first year's work.

The owner writes:

The warm and sometimes wet weather has brought out the weeds and Ashley Stephenson's warning about *Oxalis corniculata* has come home to roost. Last autumn he pointed out the weed, which looks like innocent clover, in the narrow border running down the side of the house and noted that it can spread rapidly.

It has now reached all the borders including the large rear area. It grows so easily that we are reduced to trying to check it by lifting the plant's root bulbs individually with a kitchen fork. But it seems we may be fighting a losing battle.

Hopes for a stable apple crop have been dashed by the June drop. Almost all the apples duly fell, leaving one tree bare and a single apple on the Cox's orange pippin.

and the James Grieve. However, if these two apples survive to be eaten we will still be doing much better than we anticipated when we planted them.

Many of the shrubs continue to do well but the buddleia has begun to suffer under the weight of its own boughs and drooped.

All the borders show good colour with a large mixture of bedding plants and confining bloom from all the roses. When we designed the garden we decided to leave the positioning of a shed or storage box to the concrete by the side of the house. We are now having difficulty in finding anything that will fill the space which is 2ft wide. We may have to resort to some ad hoc construction to hold our tools and lawn mower.

Growing a raspberry

This has been one of the best years for crops of raspberries. New canes are strong and healthy and they must now be given the space they require to ripen properly so that next year's fruit will be as good. It is also time to remove the weed cover if you have not done so already. Do not dig deeply as raspberries are shallow rooters and could be untold harm.

All the canes which carried fruit this year should be removed. Using a pair of secateurs cut out, as close to ground level as you can, all the canes which fruited. Pull out the cut canes carefully so as not to damage the young canes you are leaving. If you are using a framework tie them to the wires with spaces of 4-in between them on the top wire. Make sure the wires are taut so they do not buckle under the weight of the canes. Water in and apply a general fertilizer such as Growmore to give them a boost. One fertilizer application only. Mulch after watering - a thick mulch close to the plants will help keep weeds down.

Cool blue poppies

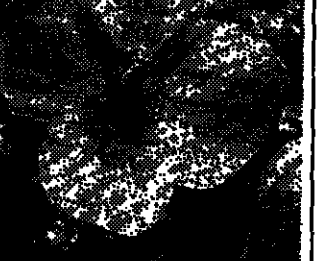
Although they are known as the blue poppies of the Far East, not all of the *Meconopsis* family are in fact blue. Much sought after as they are for their distinctive, they are unlike any other plants in their common name implies that they belong to the poppy family, *Papaveraceae*, and indeed the foliage and flowers are a little reminiscent of the more commonly grown poppies.

The main condition for successful cultivation is time-free soil, which should be moist but not too wet. Good soil is important and although it does not have to be very rich, it should be high in humus. Most are quite hardy; they are less happy in warmer parts of the country and should be planted in as near woodland conditions as possible, where they are sheltered from drying or cold winds.

Correct planting is essential. Never deep plant the crowns of any of this family; they should be planted so that the crown of the plant is level with the surface of the soil. There are several forms. One of the best is *Meconopsis betulaefolia*. Now in flower, the rich, deep blue petals stand out from their woodland setting and under good conditions, the flowers will reach 4ft although they are usually smaller than that. Clumps can be quite big and strong. Reproduced best by division, it is possible to get seed from some suppliers (Thompson and Morgan, for example).

M. grandis has larger flowers than *betulaefolia*, and the blue colouring is just as intense. *Grandis* flowers a little earlier, but if conditions were right, you could get both in flower at the same time. A group known as *M. x sheldonii* are strong growers and have the biggest flowers of all. Vigorous plants, they require the same conditions and if you experience difficulty with the others, these are the ones to try.

M. cantabrigia is the Welsh Poppy, which is yellow and is a colonizer, so take care where you plant it.



Meconopsis grandis

Video cassettes

A fresh view of past triumphs

The Race For the Championship (90 min). Thames Video, £19.95. The Bradman Era (45 min). Available from Wieden Cricket Monthly, 313 Kibum Lane, London W9, £19.95, plus 75p postage.

What these two tapes underline is that snippets of football work better on video than snippets of cricket. While it is possible to convey the essence of a football match (however misleadingly) with a couple of minutes of goals and near misses, cricket - even one-day cricket - cannot be encapsulated in the same way.

The Race For the Championship is an expert piece of encapsulation, giving the story of the 1983/84 Canon League season from the opening shots last August to Liverpool's eventual triumph a couple of months ago. Drawing on both BBC and ITV coverage, it misses little and manages to cram in 125 goals - a striking rate of more than one per minute of video running time.

We tend to take it for granted now, but television does an extraordinarily comprehensive job. What with the speed of the camera, the ability to get in close, immediate action replays and coverage of the same incident from different angles, the armchair spectator gets so much more than the man on the terraces that it hardly seems worth going (ah, but the atmosphere...).

Where football, unlike cricket, still lags in the quality of commentary and analysis. Of course the game moves faster than cricket, giving less time for reflection. But too often the commentary is on the level of "what a fantastic save!" when that is precisely what the viewer has just seen for himself.

In the age of Don Bradman, cricket was still largely hit and miss. If the fall of a wicket was captured while it happened this was a bonus; more often the



Everybody's hero: Don Bradman, the great Australian captain

voice-over had to fill in the details over a shot of a disappointed batsman trudging back to the pavilion. The camera was hardly ever behind the bowler's arm and these were no instant replays.

For all these limitations, to which may be added lack of colour, *The Bradman Era* is a tape rich in atmosphere and nostalgia and no cricket follower will want to miss it. Here are glimpses of five England-Australia rubbers in which Bradman was a key figure, produced by the Australian Broadcasting Corporation and narrated by that erstwhile bowler of fiery leg breaks, Bill O'Reilly.

Curiously missing out 1930 (and arguably the greatest Bradman innings, his 254 at Lord's) the tape starts with the bodyline tour and ends with the famous Hollies goody at the Oval, which topped the great man for a duck and left his Test average at 99.96 instead of the 100.00 that a single boundary would have given him. The clarity of much of the

footage is surprisingly high. There is particularly good material, valuable for being mostly unfamiliar, from the 1934 series in England.

Among the vignettes of 1934 are the Australians desperately at sea against Verity's spin on a Lord's turner (shades of Laker 22 years later) and the impish Patsy Hendren chucking his way to a Test century at the age of 45. And for those who have only read about Clarrie Grimmett, here is a chance to see his amazingly casual action (how could he have been so accurate?).

Speaking of actions, there is a fascinating comparison between Harold Larwood and Ray Lindwall running up to deliver in which it is almost impossible to tell which is which; unfortunately such insights are rare. There are, it must be said, added clips galore of Bradman himself, leaving you in no doubt of his qualities: the speed of his eye and his merciless execution.

Peter Waymark

COLLECTING

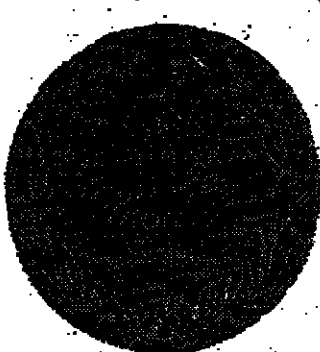
Golden glories of the Games

Baron de Coubertin really started something. It is unlikely that the extravagant Olympic circus, which opened in Los Angeles last Saturday, is quite what he had in mind when he managed to get athletes from nine countries to compete in the first modern Olympic games, held in Athens in 1896.

The games were well organized, to the extent of commissioning the event with an "official" medal. The Austrian firm of medalists, W. Pfitzer of Vienna, were commissioned by the Baron and produced 25,000 medals in just 21 days. These bronze (and sometimes bronze-gilt) medals were designed by a Greek artist, N. Lytras, and show a stylish *fin de siècle* Athens.

It is not certain whether the medal was a success or failure, for either it sold out, or someone in Athens must be sitting on a crate of them. Whatever the reason, these 88-year-old medals are now scarce collectors' items.

Some of the 1896 medals were slightly altered and then re-issued for the special tenth anniversary games. These were held in Athens, and were also commemorated by a special silver medal struck in Paris and designed by J. C. Chaplain, a champion of Art Nouveau.



Old Medal commemorating the 1896 Olympics in Athens

With the wider commercial horizons of the post-war world, the commemorative medal lost out to the commemorative coin; the first of these was introduced to help raise funds for the Helsinki games. A 500-markka coin was issued for the two years 1951 and 1952, and it is amusing to note that the mintage for the first of these years was only 18,000 specimens, less by far than the Baron's medal of 1896; yet for 1952 over half a million coins were struck.

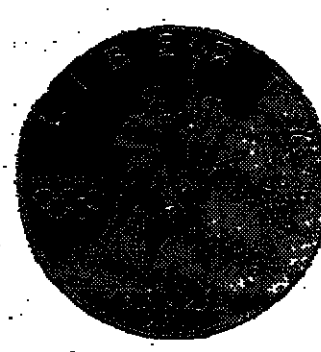
Good ideas have a tendency

to grow, so in 1968, over 30 million coins were struck for the Mexico games and for Munich the total collection of coins available was limited - if that is the right word - to 100 million. The Montreal games of 1976 saw the first commemorative coins in gold, which were issued in sets in seven differing series. Moscow improved on this in 1980 with a platinum issue.

The US Mint and Treasury Department have given careful thought to the coins that are being issued for this year's games; these have to fit in with both their coinage policy and their tradition of select commemorative issues.

Two coins dated 1984 have been struck: a gold 10-dollar coin, Eagle, and a silver dollar. There are, of course, varieties, with the "proof" silver coins - that is those with a specially polished mirror-like surface - struck at the mint in San Francisco, while the "brilliant uncirculated" coins are struck in Philadelphia.

Gold coins in the same two conditions are struck at the new West Point mint in New York state, and are the first American coins to have the "W" mintmark. The gold 10-dollar coin



New Gold 10-dollar coin for the 1984 games in Los Angeles

is struck to the same specification as its much earlier counterpart of 1838; in Britain gold sovereigns have been struck on and off since 1958, but this is the first American gold coin for 50 years.

With a mintage of two million gold coins and a correspondingly high figure for the silver, the coins are not intended to become overnight rarities. The good news is that for every coin sold, a smaller percentage of the money goes to the running of the games; a further percentage will go to the

British Olympic Appeal from every coin sold in this country.

For this special cause and for the first time ever, some high street banks are promoting the sale of these coins. Leaflets and order forms are on display at all branches of the Bank of Scotland, Barclays, Clydesdale, Midland and Northern Banks, the Royal Bank of Scotland, Williams and Glyn's and in Eire the Bank of Ireland.

All items will also be available direct from the official United Kingdom distributor: Spink Modern Collections, PO Box 222, Croydon, Surrey CR0 2BQ.

The prices of the coins are: Proof silver dollar £37.50; brilliant uncirculated silver dollar £32.50; proof gold 10 dollars £360; brilliant uncirculated gold 10 dollars £350; presidential proof set (six coins, dollar - cent) £67.50.

For those who feel that the gold 10 dollars is on the expensive side, it is worth noting that a choice example of a coin of the same denomination from 50 years ago is now selling for a similar price.

One can't help but wonder what did become of the 25,000 medals struck for the 1896 games?

Daniel Fearon

Snooze your cravings away

Videos which encourage you to close your eyes and nod off while they are on your television screen sound self-defeating as well as poor value for money. Two new releases which make just these recommendations are, however, not intended to be entertaining.

Both films, *Stop Smoking* and *Lose Weight*, are billed as "video therapy" and wisely carry a warning on their packaging. They are, in fact, hypnotism in your own home and employ subliminal techniques to get their messages across.

Such techniques have been banned as forms of advertising because they aim to implant a message in your unconscious mind and thus influence your actions later. The warning on these videos is that they are not suitable for anyone suffering from epilepsy, or undergoing psychiatric treatment.

Those who heeded, viewers will find themselves being addressed from the other side of a desk by Mr Alf Fowles, a therapist whose flat northern tones, a beard resembling that once worn by Jimmy Hill, and newscaster delivery lend him an air of folksy credibility.

In *Lose Weight*, amiable Alf

lets you into the secret that at school he was known as Fatty Fowles. He seems silly enough now, but without telling you exactly how he shed those unwanted pounds, he suggests that the problem is all in the mind.

Overeating, he says, is a symptom of unhappiness or guilt, and has a lot to do with sex. Food may become a substitute for love, a defence against flirtation. You may have become overweight because you don't want to be attractive to your partner any more.

Relax, Mr Fowles says, and listen to me. Close your eyes and I'll help take your problems away. He fills you towards this happy state with the aid of a metronome, which after ticking from one side of the screen to the other certainly makes the eyelids heavy.

As in *Stop Smoking*, Mr Fowles murmurs advice into what he hopes is your unconscious, and pushes subliminal messages about the joys of losing weight and giving up smoking.

via barely readable words flashed on the screen. Some of the images he conjures up are unusual as well as distinctly unpleasant. He links smoking with blood clots, gangrene and leg amputation; all very nasty things and cigarettes are, by association, equally vile.

Just how effective these films are depends, of course, entirely on the suggestibility and acceptance of the viewer. As he says, you must sincerely wish to lose weight, or to stop smoking, for them to do any good at all.

As one who stopped smoking five months ago, I found that particular film mildly supportive, but I'm not at all sure that it would have persuaded me to give up cigarettes. It might, just might, have helped. If so, Mr Fowles was shrewd in producing *Lose Weight* as well, for like most ex-smokers I have gained quite a few pounds since I stopped.

The recommendation that goes with both tapes is to watch them several times to derive maximum benefit. This is quite a challenge. Mr Fowles might be hypnotic, but he is hardly magnetic.

Thomson Prentice

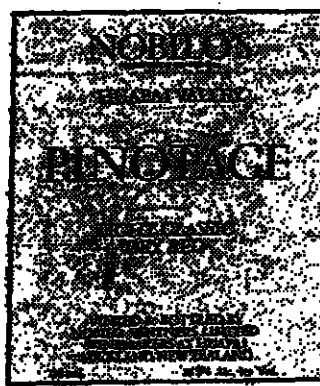
DRINK

Nice surprises from a new frontier

Of all the new wine countries New Zealand is probably the most recent - the first vines were planted by an Anglican missionary as late as 1850. And it took another century and a half for the New Zealanders to get used to drinking table wine at all, for until 1970 the vast majority of their grapes were turned into sticky fortified wines. In addition, New Zealand's first efforts at table wine were made mostly from hybrid grapes such as the sweet black Albany Surprise with its unpleasant exotic foxy taste.

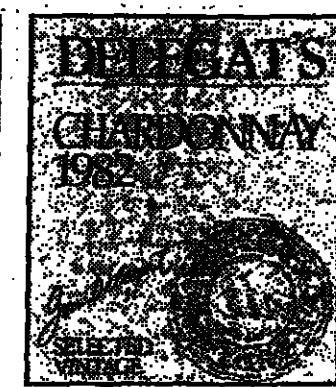
The wine industry was also held back in the early days both by a prohibition movement and Phylloxera, which has been a problem ever since it first arrived in the 1880s.

So it is all the more remarkable that in just 10 years the new generation of New Zealand grape growers and winemakers have turned their industry into one of the most technologically advanced in the world. On a trip there earlier this year virtually every winery



Marks of distinction: Fine wines from New Zealand's top firms

I visited easily outshone its European equivalent; it bristled with the latest space-age equipment, complete with acres of stainless steel (a useful inheritance from the dairy industry). But if the New Zealand winemakers are ahead in technology they could well be, as one disgruntled winemaker pointed out, "25 years behind in viticulture". Admittedly most of the hybrid have now gone,



Marks of distinction: Fine wines from New Zealand's top firms

but Phylloxera, leaf-roll and numerous other vine diseases run riot in the country's temperate climate. More disease-free material is obviously needed to combat this problem and work should also be done to find the correct clone and rootstock for each variation of the climate and soil.

On the positive side, New Zealand's cool climate has given the wine that extra bit of finesse and elegance apparent in the Pinot Noir and Gewürztraminers, which so far no other new wine-growing country has been able to match.

Many of New Zealand's white wines (superior in general to the country's reds) are now of world class and comparable with the finest that France has to offer.

With the industry progressing at such a rapid rate every vintage is an important milestone. Last year, for instance, I felt that the New Zealanders still had to crack the Chardonnay grape, but this year I tasted

a good handful of truly classic Chardonnay wines.

Cook's 80 Chardonnay, from a firm set up by a group of Auckland businessmen as recently as 1969, is a splendid example with its deep-gold buttery vanilla-nosed charm (Avery's, 7 Park Street, Bristol, £6.27). Deleat's, a Dalmatian family firm, also produces some excellent Chardonnay. Windrush should have the youthful racy and flowery '83 Deleat's Chardonnay, that could do with a touch more bottle age, in stock from September. (Windrush Wines, The Barlocks, Cecily Hill, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, £6.91.)

Montana is New Zealand's biggest wine company. Their vast acres of vines at Marlborough are some of the most immaculately-kept in the country and the finest wine by far is the stunning crisp, gooseberry-green '82 Sauvignon (Oodhins, £3.69; Victoria Wines, £3.99). If Montana produces the best New Zealand Sauvignon, then the enterprising Denis Irwin of Gisborne still produces the best Gewürztraminer, such as his dry, spicy, full-bodied Alsace-style '82 Mataverde Dry Reserve Gewürztraminer (Avery's, £4.98).

In terms of reds New Zealand's top winemaker is Nick Nobilo, also of Marlborough descent. I make no apologies for again recommending an extraordinarily good smoky '78 Pinotage (Avery's, £5.23) and mature, classic '78 Pinot Noir (Avery's, £5.41). As one Montana winemaker put it, New Zealand has definitely come of age.

Jane MacQuitty

SHOPFRONT

At least one part of the City was having a busy Monday. Attracted by the champagne opening of Halcion Day's new shop by the Lord Mayor, Dame Mary Donaldson, a passing financier popped in and snatched up an antique tortoiseshell box at a price which alone must have covered the first week's overheads.

The shop, at 4 Royal Exchange, Cornhill, London EC3 is itself rather like a collectable small box - a room decorated and full of the eighteenth-century style Bliston enameled which the owner, Susan Benjamin, was instrumental in reviving 14 years ago at her shop in Brook Street.

The new boxes have been produced to mark the opening. There is the Stock Exchange box, illustrated, 24in diameter, £45, with the names of various stocks and shares round the base, and a Royal Exchange box with a hand-coloured drawing of the facade, 14in, £29.90. Also worth more than a second glance are the quartz carriage clocks, hand-painted over a fine transfer-printed outline in the

Readers requests

Where can I find small plastic containers for make-up, lotions and medicines for holiday use? Most pots are too large and too heavy for a foreign holiday. I have seen a set of four 50ml tube for £1.57 and a Mini Pack Set (two boxes 4in x 3 1/2in and two pots 1 1/2in diameter) for £2.55. For local suppliers please contact their offices at 190 College Road, Harrow, Middlesex HA1 1BQ (01-861 1819).

Alternatively, if you would like to try some samples and at the same time acquire small, refillable containers, Martha Hill has just brought out her Holiday Survival Kit. It contains shampoo, conditioner and tonic, bath oil, body oil and shower gel, under-eye cream, eye make-up remover, sun-block cream and gel, a deodorant and four skin-care products, with an introductory selection of cosmetic eye and lip colour. At £15 including p & p, it is a good



eighteenth-century tradition, which cost £285, and a collection of original antique enameled whose prices start at £200. Boxes can be designed for company presentations or even for individual occasions - a one-off might cost from £300 to £400. City spouses with birthdays or anniversaries on the horizon should acquire a catalogue immediately and tuck it into The Times financial pages.

Homing in

"The Englishman's Home Is His Castle" is the theme of an exhibition which opens today at Falcon House Gallery, Swan Street, Bedford, Suffolk. The centrepiece is a specially commissioned dining table in English oak by Donald Simpson with four chairs and place settings, all by different designers, including hand-made glassware, pottery, cutlery and table linen. There are also rugs, wallhangings, and garden pots. The exhibition continues until Sept 2, Tues-Sat 10.30am-6pm, Sun 2-6pm.

A fascinating glimpse at the interior world of an interior designer is offered this week in Chelsea. An exhibition of designs by John Stefanidis at 6 Burnall Street, London SW3, shows not only his range of furniture and furnishings but prototypes, architectural models and photographs of international commissions.

We wanted to show that we don't just do trivial interiors, says Stefanidis. "We do everything an architect does, including the drains, which nobody expects an interior decorator even to mention. If people are spending a lot of money you have to get the bones right and the trills can come later." The "bones" on show range from a model of a swimming pool pavilion in Switzerland and our embassy ballroom in Washington, to a flat in Paris and a whitewashed villa on Patmos. The cosmetic finishes include simulated oak grain, ambony and mottled ivory and the magnificent architectural cabinet (illustrated right) - "a tribute to Lutens" - in green with a rosewood graining.

Even those not planning to take out a second mortgage for an entire interior scheme can have a touch of Stefanidis. Also shown are his well-established classic furniture and a new range of chintzes, many based on antique embroideries, printed so cleverly that they make Blom's bulbs of the original weave or stitching. Prices are from £11.50 to £33.95 a metre. There are interesting accessories, too, including large wall lanterns in grey painted tin with mirrored backs, £485, and table lamps in the shape of tall, painted candlesticks.

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with shades coloured according to the room setting and the amount of light required. £143.75. The exhibition continues until July 27, 10am to 5.30pm.

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CHESS

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There is something appealing about watching talented young players engaged in serious combat over the chess-board. The chess may be wanting in certain technical aspects, but the players may not be conversant with up-to-date opening theory, or, if they are then they may be deficient in technical knowledge as regards the endgame. But these deficiencies are often compensated for by a wonderful flow of interesting ideas and lively, dashing attacks.

This was illustrated at the semi-finals and finals of this year's Times British Schools Championship tournament.

It should be emphasized that in those two days at St Ermin's, we were watching four teams of fine chess-players who had shown their strength by beating some 500 schools to reach the finals. There were the title-holders, Queen Mary's Grammar School of Walsall, the Royal Grammar School, Newcastle, (who came third last year), and two strong contenders from St Paul's, London, and Plymouth College.

In the semi-finals Plymouth met and defeated the champions by 4.2. The Royal Grammar School played the young and strong St Paul's team. The fact that the average age of the St Paul's team (15.8) was about a year and a half younger meant that the Royal Grammar School had to win by at least 3½ to 2½ and they did exactly that.

In the finals next day the Royal Grammar School beat Plymouth College by a massive margin of 5 to 1, thereby winning the title for the first time. St Paul's came third by narrowly defeating Queen Mary's by 3½ to 2½.

A prize for the best-played game went to Martin Hazelton who defeated David Stevenson with the following brilliantly fierce attack in the semi-final match between the Royal Grammar School and St Paul's. White: M. Hazelton. Black: D. Stevenson. Sicilian Defence.

1 P-K4 P-Q4 2 N-K3 N-Q3
3 P-Q4 P-Q4 4 P-Q4 P-Q4
5 P-Q4 P-Q4 6 P-Q4 P-Q4
7 P-Q4 P-Q4 8 P-Q4 P-Q4

Obvious, but the best? In the light of what now occurs it would seem better to go in for wholesale exchanges starting with 7...N-Q5.

8 P-Q5 B-Q2
An unfortunate waste of time that facilitates White's attack. But, after 8...BxN 9 NxB White has the advantage of two Bishops together with the makings of a fine attack.

10 P-B3 P-B3
After this White mounts an overwhelming attack. Black could, and should, have stemmed this by 16...P-B4.

17 P-B5 P-B5
Playing into White's hands; safest here was 17...K-R1, but indeed Black's position is already severely compromised.

18 N-B4 K-R1 19 Q-B3 B-Q3
20 N-B4 K-R1 21 P-B4 B-Q3
22 P-B4 B-Q3 23 P-B4 B-Q3

Now comes a fine stroke which shows that White is a real master of attack.

Apparently saving the day by eliminating the most dangerous attacking piece...but

24 P-B4 B-Q3 25 P-B4 B-Q3
26 P-B4 B-Q3 27 P-B4 B-Q3
28 P-B4 B-Q3 29 P-B4 B-Q3
30 P-B4 B-Q3 31 P-B4 B-Q3

A lovely game by White; if now 36...K-R3 Q-Q8 ch R-N1 38 B-K5 ch, followed by mate.

Harry Golombek

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 399)

Prizes of the New Collins Concise English dictionary will be given for the first two correct solutions opened on Thursday, July 26, 1984. Entries should be addressed to: The Times Concise Crossword Competition, 12 City Street, London WC2E 9HT. The winners and solution will be announced on Saturday, July 28, 1984.

ACROSS

1 Observer point (4,3,4)

2 Oak apple (7)

3 Margin (5)

4 Frozen water (3)

5 Reputation (4)

6 Seal (4)

7 Lap cloth (6)

8 Incline (4)

9 Cathedral administrator (4)

10 Squam (6)

11 Stare lewdly (4)

12 Boat cockpit (4)

13 Teddy boy (3)

14 Striped big cat (5)

15 Clap (7)

16 Cockney saxifrage (6,5)

DOWN

1 Caulking fibre (5)

2 Chip (4)

3 Wrinkled W Indian fruit (4)

4 Surface (4)

5 Young pichard (7)

6 Land's End opposite (4,1,6)

7 Chief actress (7,4)

8 Glazed fabric (6)

9 Conclusion (3)

10 Lively piece (7)

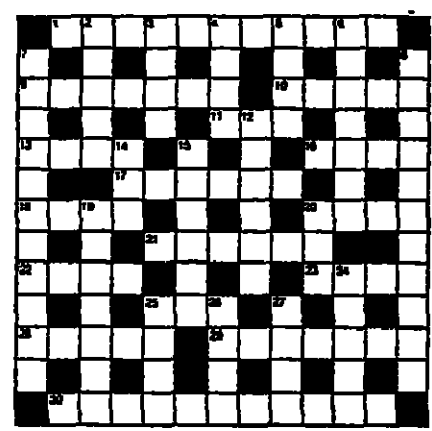
11 Night moisture (3)

12 Humped antelope (3)

13 Walked on (4)

14 Sunrise (4)

15 Box lightly (4)



SOLUTION TO No 398
ACROSS: 1 Airbus 5 Temper 8 Tor 9 Foeler 10 Uranus 11 Fire 12 Pasteur 14 Cheeze 17 Zephyr 19 Township 22 Zoom 24 Fleaze 25 Inland 26 Ton 27 Anuses 28 Gurple
DOWN: 2 Iceni 3 Believe 4 Strophe 5 Truss 6 Miami 7 Equality 13 Ice 15 Hoodlum 16 Sas 17 Zapping 18 Puzler 20 Nexus 21 Hurs

Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise

The winner of prize concise No 393 are S. Hagan, 44 Aire Road, Waltham, Wey Yorkshire and Mrs E. E. Roney, 11 Westergate, Poole, Dorset.

SOLUTION TO No 393 (last Saturday's prize concise)
ACROSS: 1 Janting car 9 Aerylic 10 Swami 11 Ash 13 Near 16 Soak 17 Orange 18 Pie 20 Harp 21 Phebe 22 Ugly 23 Fast 25 But 26 Idler 29 Oil well 30 Head hunting
DOWN: 2 Atria 3 Null 4 Inset 5 Gush 6 Abalone 7 Saint Paula 8 Lickspittle 12 Signet 14 Roe 15 Cachou 19 Galilee 20 Hep 24 Sheen 25 Bred 26 Tolu 27 Flit

Name _____

Address _____

FAMILY LIFE

End of term report

Breaking up is so very hard to do



JOYCE MACDONALD

We all like Fridays in our house: the chief breadwinner because he can look forward to a couple of days of cake and ale, I because with any luck the week's deadlines will have been met and because my cleaning lady will have turned a menagerie into a menage again. Even the dog, showing uncharacteristic intelligence, appears to know that Fridays are auspicious and makes a great show of wagging the stump that passes for a tail.

And my son loves Fridays because they hold a tantalizing promise of jolly weekends ahead - before reality has taken the edge off - and there is no penalty for procrastination. Usually, that is.

Next Friday will be different and none of us is looking forward to it. For next Friday (or yesterday by the time you read this) my son will say goodbye to the 24 classmates with whom he has shared time for the past six years and to the teachers - and one in particular - who have variously cared for, chastised, encouraged him.

He has been in a bad humour all week. At first I thought it must be something he ate, lack of sleep or the onset of a preadolescent adolescence. Then I realized that he is in fact mourning for an irrevocable past. Always on the verge of sadness (a trait inherited from his mother), he has run through the dress rehearsal of the last day a dozen times, knowing that the performance will be final, with no encores.

At school everyone is trying to pretend that nothing is happening. End-of-term activities continue apace, although a little frenzied. In the last month my son and his classmates have sung in the Royal Festival Hall, received a near standing ovation in the parish church when they repeated the performance (the first time the aisles had

ever rocked to *Carmen*), staged a wonderful dance show in which fraternity and their individual talents were demonstrated to near perfection. (That the child is indeed father to the man was obvious on the benches where the parents sat feeling suddenly old, wondering just when the fledglings learned to fly.) Farewell parties are underway with no one needing a birthday as an excuse.

It all looks very jolly but the tension is there. Some of the children - those who are going to the secondary school of their choice - are less apprehensive about the future than those who have been forced to accept places at second or even third choice schools. All of them know that leaving spent the last year being "top dog", they now face a further six or seven years climb up the educational ladder, starting at the bottom. And some will be doing so without

the comforting familiarity of old friends.

Of the many values they have acquired over the past six years, those of friendship, solidarity and loyalty are outstanding. There have been fallings-out of course, times when they "went off" even their closest friends, when X was "a wet", Y was "just a silly girl", and Z a straightforward "pat in the back". Differences remain but I have been amazed at the tolerance they have increasingly shown towards each other.

It has a lot, I am sure, to do with the school itself and the quality of teaching. Of course I am biased, but along with most of the other parents whose children attend the school, I do not believe I could have chosen a better place.

It sits high on a hill, tucked away from the murderous commuter traffic which on one occasion at least has caused the

death of a child; and although it is in central London, it retains the shape and feel of a small village school. There, however, the similarity ends, for its pupils are - and for many years have been - cosmopolitan, with children from Poland, Japan, China, the West Indies, the United States and Australia sitting side by side with English classmates. The mix of nationality is in part, at least, responsible for the fact that none of the children has any experience of racism and have been appalled when they have encountered it.

The acquisition of social skills and behaviour is not the only criterion by which a school is judged. As far as literacy and numeracy are concerned, the school also has an excellent record; and the quality of its musical training is widely admired. The staff show a dedication to their charges that may not be unique but is certainly well above many parents' expectations. There is one in particular (who would murder me were I to identify her) whose many gifts include the ability to raise each child's awareness of its own potential so that it leaves the school with a degree of self-confidence (but not arrogance).

If I seem to be singing the praises of one particular school somewhat loudly, it is because, although I have made many mistakes since my son was born, choosing his primary school was one of my better efforts.

There will be many wet eyes and lumpy throats at the school gates next week. The children will promise to keep in touch; make pacts to meet up at some pre-arranged time and place in the future; a few will go home together; all will be sad, because in the words of that corny old song, breaking up is so very hard to do.

Judy Froshang

Outings

MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM: Moving performance presented by Path Productions, (Practical Arts and Theatre with the Handicapped) which shows just how unlimbing a handicap can be. Jeanette Cochrane Theatre, Southampton Row, London WC1 (242 7040). Tonight at 8pm, Tues-Sat at 8pm. Adult £3, child £1.50.

THE WOODLAND GOSPEL: ACCORDING TO CAPTAIN BEAKY AND HIS BAND: The life of Jesus as explained to the woodland creatures by Captain Beaky and his band. All Hallows by the Tower of London, Byward Street, London EC3 (236 2801). Today at 3pm, 7.30pm, Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, July 29 at 3pm, 7.30pm. Adult £5, child £2.50.

CHILDREN'S ADVENTURE WEEKEND: All the usual attractions of the Shrine Horse Centre with parades of horses, farm walks and nature trail plus many child-orientated activities. The Shrine Horse Centre, Yarmouth, near Plymouth, Devon (0752 882368). Today and tomorrow, 10am-5pm. Adult £1.50, child £1.

BATTLE AT BOSWORTH: Medieval recreations include a live English Civil War battle, feigning and hawking. Battlefield of Bosworth, Battlefield Centre, Ambion Hill Farm, Sutton Cheney, near Market Bosworth, Leicestershire (0455 290429). Tomorrow, 1pm-5pm. Adult £2, child 50p.

BUCKLE UP HARD VILLAGE FESTIVAL: Day of eighteenth century festivities in this picturesque "village". Buckle up Hard, Beaulieu, Hampshire (02563 253). Tomorrow, 10.30am-5pm. Adult £1.50, child £1.

THE LAUGHING CAVALIER: Singing at its finest in this musical, performed by the King's College Choir School with choral scholars from the college itself. University Music Schools, West Road, Cambridge. Tues-Fri at 7.30pm. Morning performances Wed and Thur at 11.30am. Adult £2.50, child £1. (Tickets from the Central Library, Lion Yard, or by post from The Secretary, King's College School, West Road, Cambridge).

THE WEEK



Portrait partners: William Roberts and his wife Sarah

Chronicle of a marriage

Galleries

William Roberts painted his wife Sarah once a year throughout their life together, and they were married for more than 60 years. He also painted himself and the two of them together and their son John many times. When Mrs Roberts approached Robin Gibson at the National Portrait Gallery recently, suggesting an exhibition of these portraits, he leapt at the chance. "It's a wonderful aspect of his work that people don't know about," he says.

Roberts is usually associated with vorticism, having been a member of that movement with Wyndham Lewis in 1914. From the mid-1920s he established a distinctive figurative style, his subjects tubular, somewhat like those of Fernand Léger, he valued in his everyday scenes such as feeding the birds or bathing on the lake. The portraits in this exhibition demonstrate, in Gibson's words, Roberts' "psychological depth and simple humanity".

They include 14 of Sarah alone, dated from 1922 to 1971. All are of head and shoulders. "He thought the face of a person was enough," she says. "He didn't want to put people on chairs-longer and doing other things." Sometimes she is portrayed bare-headed, sometimes she wears a headscarf in bright colours, and green, mauve and yellow, chosen by him.

On show are 19 self-portraits, with a more complex set of props. Sometimes Roberts shows himself with cards in his hand or a knotted handkerchief on his head. Often he appears as a man of the people, sporting cap and braces. There are also four on show of their only son, John, born in 1919.

Perhaps the most moving are the two double portraits of the artist and his wife, dated 1942-43 and 1975, in particular the latter where an elderly Sarah smiles out from under her headscarf while Roberts seems either to be looking at her affectionately, or contemplating a piece of paper they are holding. This paper is an enigma, says Sarah, who is now aged 83. "It is either a bill or a marriage certificate, but I never found out. He was not satisfied with the way he had painted me, and was planning to do something about it, but then he died." It was 1980.

Some of Roberts' self-portraits reveal a sombre side. He appeared to glow out from the canvas. In fact, the face he turned to the world was often one of disaffection. He refused an OBE and a retrospective at the Royal Academy, and still felt his artistic merit had been neglected.

He published many pamphlets privately in which, for example, he objected to the fact that the painter must be a self-publicist to survive, and that the abstract artist leads to "drip, throw or fringe his paint on to a piece of canvas or board, and if this isn't fast enough... use a bicycle".

Sarah Jane Checkland

"William Roberts 1895-1980, An Artist and his Family" opens on Friday at the National Portrait Gallery, London WC2 (020 1652). Until Oct 7, Mon-Sat 10am-6pm, Sun 2pm-6pm.

Openings

HOME AND ABROAD: Showcase for more than 60 paintings, sculptures and photographs acquired by the Arts Council and British Council since 1980. The Arts Council collection now numbers 6,500. It spends about £100,000 a year, while the British Council is valued at £20,000 - often spent wisely on such coups as Lucian Freud's "Naked Girl with Ego" and John Walker's "Red Strand Infants", both of which are on show here. Serpentine Gallery, Kensington Gardens, London W2 (402 8075). Opens today. Until Aug 27, Mon-Fri 10am-6pm, weekends 10am-7pm.

IVOR ABRAHAM: Major exhibition of sculpture, drawings and prints, planned for the Year of the Garden. A special feature is the new large bronze described as "innovative", entitled "The Gate". Yorkshire Sculpture Park, Bretton Hall College, West Bretton, near Wakefield (022485 579). Opens today. Until Sept 17, 10am-5pm daily.

TREES: The Photographers' Gallery, 5 and 8 Great Newport Street, London WC2 (240 1969). Until Aug 25, Tues-Sat 11am-7pm. A provocative show in number 5 which tackles head on some of the ecological problems arising from modern man's disregard for trees including a chilling series of black and white pictures showing the effects of acid rain in Europe. In number 8 trees are the subject of some beautiful portraits, of which the most successful are the photographs which attempt to convey the bizarre in nature by Axel Poignant.

FELIX MAH AND ERICH SALOMON: National Museum of Photography, Princess View, Bradford, West Yorkshire (0274 727488). Until Aug 19, Tues-Sat noon-5pm, Sun 2.30-6pm. Mah began to take photographs with a box camera in Germany before the First World War. He was a prolific contributor to *Münchener Illustration* in the late 1920s and 1930s and went on to join *Weekend Illustrated* and *Picture Post* in this country. Salomon is considered the father of the candid photograph.

THE VENETIAN SCENE: The Tates Gallery, King's Lynn (0545 4725). Until Aug 4, 10am-6pm Mon-Sat (late opening 6.30-7.30pm today, Mon, Tues, Fri next week). Paintings and drawings of Venice by eighteenth and nineteenth-century artists. Includes works by Canaletto and Guardi, Monet, Ruskin and Sickert.

THE HARD-WON IMAGE: The Tate Gallery (821 1313). Until Sept 9, Mon-Sat 10am-6pm, Sun 2-6pm. Figurative paintings since the 1880s. Includes works by Moore, Kline, Cockshead, and Auerbach.

Photography
convey the bizarre in nature by Axel Poignant.

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OUT AND ABOUT



Triumph of talent: (left to right) James Judd, Victoria and Peter Readman and some of the other founder members of the Chamber Orchestra of Europe.

Harmony born on a honeymoon

For most of us a honeymoon is a happy but dimming memory. For Peter and Victoria Readman, an old friend, the conductor, every time they enter a concert hall because it presaged the birth of what, after a mere three years of existence, has become one of the best chamber orchestras in the world, the Chamber Orchestra of Europe, which will be performing at the Barbican on Monday night.

Peter Readman was a passable schoolboy-standard horn player, and Victoria a more than passable pianist, but when they spent their honeymoon at the Salzburg Festival in 1981 neither of them could have dreamed that they were about to play an important part in establishing a new international orchestra.

While they were in Salzburg, an old friend, the conductor, James Judd, assistant to Claudio Abbado at the European Community Youth Orchestra, invited them to dinner and presented them with an audacious proposal. A group of young players from the orchestra, all first approaching its upper age limit of 23, wanted to find some way of staying together and capitalizing on their experience. The idea was to set up their own chamber orchestra, composed entirely of players in their twenties and drawn from all over Europe. As a financial adviser with a considerable reputation in the City, and a former member of Denis Healey's "think tank", Peter Readman was an obvious choice to help with the business side of setting up the orchestra.

At first Readman rejected the idea, but he was persuaded to entertain it by Victoria, and on their return to London he sounded out possible sponsors. Predictably the reactions ranged from the pitying dismissive to the ribald. However, by this time he himself had complete faith in the practicality of the scheme.

In May 1982 he took a gamble. He brought members of the embryo orchestra from The Netherlands, Germany, Denmark, France, Italy and all over Britain to London, where they rehearsed as they could and camped out on the floors and stairs of friends. He booked the Merchant Taylors' Hall in the

City for their first concert, and invited a select audience of 300, many of whose arms were well worn twisting.

If that first Mozart concert, conducted by Judd and Abbado and with Bishop-Kovacevic as soloist, had not been an outright success the orchestra would have been still-born. As it was, no one who was present is ever likely to forget that night. The quality of the playing, and above all the enthusiasm of the players, carried all before them, and by the end of the party that followed £20,000 had been raised in donations and sponsorship.

A little over two years later it is hard to believe that the COE is so young, both in terms of its existence and the average age of the members, which is still only 24. They play together for six months each year, with a full schedule to 1986 taking in such major international events as the Rossini Festival at Pesaro, the City of London Festival, together with tours of Italy, Britain, Germany, Austria and, for the first time, the United States.

That first triumph has been repeated many times, most notably perhaps in Budapest last March, when not only Abbado, now the orchestra's artistic adviser, but also June Hall, the very professional general manager, who had come

from the LSO, were in tears. The applause continued for half an hour after the last player had left the stage.

The players now come from 12 countries. They have, gone beyond the EEC and the latest recruits are from Austria and Hungary, with another Hungarian to come. The orchestra is largely self-governing by committee, and the players are guaranteed a salary of £400 per month from sponsorship, which is treated as an advance on performing and recording fees.

Because they work together for only half the year, they can not only be sure of the best engagements during that time, but also develop their careers as soloists or in groups outside it. Douglas Boyd, the Scottish oboist and a recent winner of the International Young Concert Artists' Competition in New York, points out that this may also help the players to find a permanent rehearsal base, and the debilitating effects of familiarity and advancing age: "If you play together all the time you can't keep up the intensity. For us every member is important, and each engagement is different."

Although most of the founders are still with the orchestra, the intense programme of travel will no doubt ensure that the average age does not rise too far; the onset of mortgages and children will lead to a natural wastage.

According to Pal Banda, the Hungarian cellist, the logistics of getting everyone together means that full rehearsals have to be kept to the minimum and that everybody is keyed up for performance. In time the COE may find a permanent rehearsal base, but immediately there is a recording of the Mozart Symphonies 40 and 41 for Decca and the Barbican on Monday night. The honeymoon continues.

Hoon Mallalieu

The COE's concert is at the Barbican (628 8795) on Mon at 7.45pm. The programme consists of Dvorak's Serenade for Strings, Schubert's Piano Concerto in A minor (Vassil), and Mozart's Symphony No 38 "The Prague", conducted by Alexander Schneider.

FILMS



Old comrades: 'Bones' McCoy (DeForest Kelley) and Admiral Kirk (William Shatner) aboard the Enterprise

Distinctive features of the search for Spock

"Get rid of the guy with the funny ears", an NBC executive supposedly declared, viewing the trial run of *Star Trek* in 1966. "No way", replied Gene Roddenberry, the series' creator and producer. "Well, keep him in the background - way back!" Roddenberry also ignored this request - and the character of Mr Spock, the half-human, half-Vulcan science officer on the roving space ship *Enterprise*, grew in importance as the series strengthened its grip on the audience.

People became intrigued by the ice-cold logic of Spock's mind, the page boy haircut, the displaced eyebrows, and the pointed ears. In time, one could buy the ears in shops, along with novels, dolls, t-shirts, mugs, and all the other merchandise generated by a cult phenomenon.

Mr Spock continued to exert a spell in the cinema adventures, launched in 1979, 10 years after the television series ended. At the climax of *Star Trek II - The Wrath of Khan* (1982), the character received fatal blows of radiation, but, as Sherlock Holmes discovered earlier, death can be deceptive. *Star Trek III*, released in Britain next week, is a cunningly subtitled *The Search for Spock*. Spock is found, not, though his body and mind are in separate places, necessitating unification by High Priestess T'Lar.

Where has all this left Leonard Nimoy - Mr Spock's portrayer, and the director of

Star Trek III? His autobiography bears the title *I Am Not Spock*. This is true enough, would the ultra-rational science officer mount a one-man stage production about Van Gogh, or co-produce a *Star Trek* film version of Genset's play *Death-watch*? But it is Spock's popularity that gave some of these projects the necessary support and who else should we thank for the record album *Leonard Nimoy Presents Mr Spock's Music from Outer Space*?

The *Star Trek* films are faced with a curious stylistic dilemma. Current cinema fashions demand lavish, immaculate, realistic special effects; in *The Search for Spock*, these are provided, yet to satisfy their audience of 'Trekkies', the producers must also keep faith with the simpler style - and the personality - of the original television series. Thus we find William Shatner, DeForest Kelley, and other veterans forced to don the fashions and hairstyles of two decades ago.

Yet there is some acknowledgment of the passing years: during the course of *Star Trek III*, the ageing *Enterprise* is replaced by the *Excelsior* - a gleaming new space ship, fuelled and ready for *Star Trek IV*.

Geoff Brown

Star Trek III - The Search for Spock (PG) opens in London on Fri at the Plaza Cinema (437 1234).

Openings

CHILDREN OF THE CORN (18): Modest horror film from a short story by Stephen King, about a community of vicious children in Nebraska who worship a deity of the cornfields. Directed by Fritz Kerscher, with Peter Horton, Linda Hamilton, and other stars.

From Fri at the Studio Oxford Street (437 3300), Cinemas Pantan Street (830 0831).

Selected

THE KING AND MR BIRD (U): ICA Cinema (830 3547). Paul Giamatti and Jacques Prévert's delightful animated tale about freedom and repression, with a fetching cast of birds, beasts and mechanical robots. Aspects have dated since the film's conception in 1946, but there are constant visual delights.

THE BEST OF HARUKE: National Film Theatre (828 3232). This week's haul of films by the Japanese master Mikio Haruke includes some triumphs from the 1950s: *Floating Clouds* (tomorrow), a powerful story of obsessive love; *Sounds of the Mountain* which delicately explores domestic frictions; and the richly detailed *Shogun* (both Mon).

SUNDAY IN THE COUNTRY (PG): Chelsea Cinema (291 3742). An elderly academic's family come to visit one Sunday in the summer of 1912: cue for a meticulously beautiful film by Bertrand Tavernier (winner of the best director prize at Cannes). Death and disappointment pervade the scenes, giving a sharp edge to the pastoral pictures.

AND THE SHIP SAILS ON (18): Academy One, Oxford Street (437 2881). All aboard the SS *Federico Fellini* for a symbolic ocean trip in the summer of 1914, with an assorted company of opera singers, politicians, Serbian peasants and anarchists, and one emerald rhinoceros. Partly brilliant, partly lame and strained.

The information in this column was correct at the time of going to press. Late changes are possible. Please check, calling the telephone numbers given.

CONCERTS

WIGMORE HALL: FINALE Tomorrow, 11.30am, Wigmore Hall, 36 Wigmore Street, London W1 (235 2141, credit cards 741 8888). The last concert of the Wigmore season is given by the Nash Ensemble, who juxtapose Ravel's Introduction and Allegro with a Fantasia of Saint-Saëns and Liszt's *Chant de Pétrarque*. Operations will recommence on Sept 1: watch this space.

DIGITAL MOONSCAPES Tomorrow, 3pm, Riverside Studios, Crisp Road, London W6 (748 3354). The Electro-Acoustical Music Association has arranged the world premiere of Carlos's *Digital Moonscapes*, Parker's *Aerobatics* and the London premiere of Hellet's *Daggers Drawn*.

BRITISH CONCERTOS Tomorrow, 3pm, Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford (264 4056). The Southern Pro Arts Orchestra in Howard Ferguson's Piano Concerto (Alan Schiller, soloist).

Leighton's Veris Gratia, Howells's *Concerto for Strings*, Warlock's *Serenade* and the world premiere of Riddick's *Guitar Concerto* (soloist, Michael Conn). Christopher Fritz conducts.

VIVALDI Tomorrow, 7.30pm, St John's, Smith Square, London SW1 (222 1081). 11th Century of Rome presents a Vivaldi programme with a harpsichord concerto, a cello concerto, a concerto for two violins, all in A major, and *The Seasons*. Angelo Stefanato conducts.

BRASS WITH ELITES Tomorrow, 7.30pm, Guildhall School of Music, Silk Street, London EC2 (236 2801). The Grimethorpe Colliery Band conducted by Elgar Howarth gives the London premiere of Tippett's *Festive Brass with Blues*.

NEW DISCIPLES Tomorrow, 9pm, Town Hall, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire (0242 523 890). With such diverse leaders as Gil Evans and Paul Simon.

BLOOMSBURY FESTIVAL From tomorrow, Bloomsbury Theatre, Gordon Street, London WC1 (267 8629). Eclectic is probably the word. To open the proceedings tomorrow, Michael Nyman leads his band through music written for Peter Greenaway's films - principally *The Draughtsmen's Contract* but also for *Making a Murderer*, about the British Olympic swimming team, recently shown on Channel 4. Mon: Shasta performs one of her pleasant east-meets-west recitals; Thurs and Fri: Peter Hammett, once of Van Der Graaf Generator.

PAUL BUTTERFIELD Mon, Dingwalls, Camden Lock, London NW1 (267 4867). The white singer and harmonica player whose rise in the middle 1960s gave the American blues revival its equivalent of John Mayall is rarely sighted these days.

JAMES BLOOD ULMER Mon, The Venue, 106 Victoria Street, London SW1 (228 9441). Never easy listening, but the effort is worth it since Ulmer, a guitarist

Radio

CAKE AND CHARITY: Margaret Howard talks to five clergymen's wives - one married to a bishop, another a divorcee - trying to discover what happened to the traditional figure in the floral dress and faded hat dispensing cake and charity. Are their expectations of married life different to those of the wives of other professional men? Radio 4, today, 4.15-4.45pm.

ROUND BRITAIN QUIZ: The indestructible quiz show, described by one critic as "English beyond the wildest dreams of Wodehouse - and completely unintelligible" returns for a 12-week series. The resident team of Irene Thomas and Eric Korn pit their crossword-puzzle mentalities against such opponents as Peter Oppenheimer, Patrick Nutter and John Julius Norwich. Gordon Clough and Louis Allen put the questions. Radio 4, Sun, 5.15-6.45pm.

Festivals

KING'S LYNN FESTIVAL: The Fenny Centre, a group of medieval buildings around a courtyard, is the beautiful setting for the thirty-third festival. Venice is the umbrella theme this year, with two exhibitions of paintings and another of stringed instrument makers. Venetian music, ranging from the early 16th-century to the 18th-century, includes a programme for voices and brass on Mon in St Nicholas's Church at 8pm, and Gillian Weir's organ recital on Tues in Hillingham Church at 4pm. The Fenny Centre, King's Lynn, Norfolk (0553 3578).

AFRICA, AFRICA: Performers from six Commonwealth countries - Ghana, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Uganda, Tanzania and The Gambia - play their music in costume on traditional instruments at the African Music Village, part of a year-long festival. Some of the instruments are very unusual, like the Gambia's harp-like kora and wooden xylophone. Concerts, workshops and talks in Holland.

TELEVISION

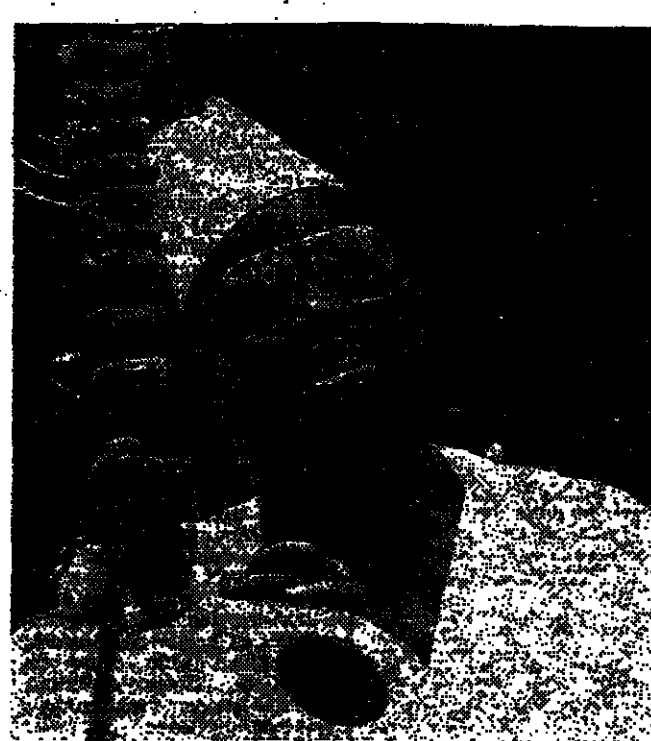
Programme choice

BEYOND THE MOON: It was on July 21, 1969, that Neil Armstrong became the first man to set foot upon the moon. In a fifteen-minute anniversary programme *Horizon* recalls the momentous event through contemporary radio and television coverage and looks forward to the new era of space exploration, including Frank Pegasus's commitment to build a permanently manned space station in earth orbit. BBC2, today, 7.45-8.50pm.

THE GROUNDING AND THE KITE: Peter, schoolteacher and amateur song writer, is given the chance to break into the music business by film-maker, Jimmy, but he is reluctant to make the necessary compromises and the relationship comes under strain. This perspective *Play for Today* by Leonard Preston, who also wrote the music and lyrics and played Peter, John Druce is Jimmy. BBC1, Tues, 9.25-10.25pm.

BLOWOUT: Phyllis Logan, the award-winning actress from the film, *Another Time, Another Place*, and Martin Mullaney, play the young marrieds having to adjust to unemployment in the third of the drama series, *The End of the Line*, set in a Scottish new town. Tom McGrath's nicely understated script has Pete, nine months on the dole, trying to sink his troubles in drink, while his wife looks for a job in a new cocktail bar. BBC1, Wed, 10.20-11.10pm.

CUBA: Six-part documentary series charting 25 years of Fidel Castro's socialist revolution. Among its achievements are an excellent health service, free apart from the cost of medicines, and one of the best literacy rates in the world. BBC2, Fri, 9.25-10.05pm.



Commonwealth tradition: A Gambian plays the kora (Festivals)

Park, London W11, Mon-Sat, 11am-4pm; concerts Tues-Fri at 7.30pm (tickets on the door). Until Aug 4. Concerts on river tugs tomorrow and July 28, 6-10pm from Tower Pier, Lower Thames Street, London EC3 (telephone 836 0564 for bookings). Commonwealth Institute, Kensington High Street, London W8 (803 4535).

Other festivals include: Piccadilly Festivities, St James's Church, Piccadilly, London W1 (734 0866/9244), until July 28; Buxton Festival, Opera House, Buxton, Derbyshire (0228 7101/7899), July 28-Aug 12; Cambridge Festival, The Central Library, Lion Yard, Cambridge (0223 357551), until July 28; Harrogate International Festival, Royal Bath, Harrogate, North Yorkshire (0423 65757), July 31-Aug 15.

Sport

THE OPEN: The British Open Golf Championship reaches its climax at St Andrews this weekend, with the third round being played today and the final round tomorrow. Television coverage starts on BBC1 today at 3.55pm and on BBC2 tomorrow from 1.55pm.

BENSON AND HEDGES CUP: Bob Willis, in his last season, leads Warwickshire against Lancashire in the final of cricket's 55-over competition at Lord's. The match starts at 11am today and is being covered on BBC1 and BBC2; there is also a half-by-half commentary on Radio 3 medium wave.

BRITISH GRAND PRIX: The tenth round of the motor racing world championship is being staged at Brands Hatch tomorrow with home

supporters hoping for a first British win there since Jim Clark's 20 years ago. Hopes rest with Nigel Mansell (Lotus) and Derek Warwick (Renault) who have both been going well this season without seriously challenging the leaders, Alain Prost (34½ points), Niki Lauda (24) and Elio de Angelis (22½). The race starts at 2.45pm and there is uninterrupted live coverage on BBC1.

FOURTH TEST: Having lost the series 3-0, David Gower and his England team are on the West Indies at Old Trafford, Manchester, with the melancholy task of trying to stop Clive Lloyd's men making a clean sweep of the five-match rubber. The match starts on Thurs at 11am and play can be followed on BBC1 and BBC2, with the usual half-by-half commentary on Radio 3 medium wave.

Auctions

SUMMER SPORTS: Antique accoutrements for golfing and fishing are offered at Sotheby's on Tues. Among the items of special interest are a late eighteenth-century golfing iron and a Thomas Morris leather golf ball of around 1840.

Sotheby's, 34-35 New Bond Street, London W1 (493 8080). Viewing Mon-Sat 4.30pm-8pm. Sales Tues at 10.30am.

SILVER HOARD: Silver wedding services are lavishly catered for in a sale of silver boxes and collectors' items at Phillips on Wed. It begins with cutlery - up to £1,000 is estimated for a superb George III Irish example - and ranges through cigarette and card cases, boxes, scent bottles, wine labels, nutmeg graters, caddy spoons, toys and vinaigrettes. On Thurs day there is a sale of miniature architectural models and toys, with a 1650 miniature of the boy Richard Cromwell by Samuel Cooper starting at an estimated £5,000.

Phillips, 7, Blenheim Street, London W1 (529 6602). Viewing of both sales Mon and Tues 9am-4.30pm, Wed 9.10am-3pm. Sales: Silver Wed at 11am, miniatures Wed at 2pm.

THEATRE



Stage hands: Joanna MacCallum as Portia and Alec Guinness as Shylock in the Merchant of Venice at Chichester

Openings

AMERICAN BUFFALO: Cinema star Al Pacino repeats his Broadway role as one of three small-time crooks in a junkshop planning a robbery. With J.J. Johnston, Bruce MacVittie, directed by Arvin Brown. David Mamet's play was seen in 1978 at the National Theatre, where his Pulitzer Prize-winning *Glanquary* Glen Ross is still in the repertoire. Duke of York's Theatre, St Martin's Lane, London WC2 (838 5122). Previews Fri at 8pm, July 28 at 4pm and 8pm, July 30, 31 and Aug 1 at 8pm. Opens Aug 2 at 7pm. Until Sept 8, Tues-Sat at 8pm; matinees Sat at 4pm. Extra performances Aug 13, 27 at 8pm and Aug 9, 23 and Sept 6 at 3pm.

42ND STREET: The music is by Harry Warren, lyrics by Al Dubin, book by Michael Stewart and Mark Bramble in this Tony Award-winning musical, featuring such songs as "Lullaby of Broadway". "We're in the Money", "Shuffle Off to Buffalo" and the title song. Lucia Victor is singing it, and the choreographers are Karin Baker and Randy Skinner. Tap dance routines are a major attraction of the show, whose principals are Georgia Brown, Margaret Courteney, Clara Leach, James Laurence and Michael Howe. There is a 42-strong chorus. Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, Catherine Street, London WC2 (838 8108). Previews from Thurs at 8pm: Mon-Fri at 8pm; Sat at 5pm and 8.30pm; matinees Wed at 3pm. Opens Aug 8 at 7pm. Then at same times as previews.

A LITTLE LIKE DROWNING: This poignant drama marks the London debut of promising young playwright Anthony Minghella. It traces the fortunes and misfortunes of an Italian family living in England, from the 1920s to the present, through the eyes of the grandmother (Constance Chapman). Directed by John Dove, with Morna Hood, Alfred Molina, Susan Tully, and Valerie Whitburn. Hampstead Theatre Club, Swiss Cottage Centre, London NW3 (722 9301). Previews today, Mon-Wed at 8pm. Opens Thurs at 7pm, until Aug 18, Mon-Sat at 8pm; matinees Sat at 4.30pm.

Selected

PACK OF LIES: Lyric (437 3688), Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 5pm and 8.15pm; matinees Wed at 3pm. Hugh Whitemore's powerful study of a decent couple whose quiet suburban life is destroyed by a Kroger-style spy case. Mary Miller has replaced Judy Dench, Michael Williams remains. There are more cast changes at the beginning of August.

PASSION PLAY: Wyndham's (836 3028), Mon-Fri at 8pm, Sat at 5pm and 8.30pm; matinees Wed at 3pm. Surely the best comedy in London. Witty, sad and dazzlingly intricate. Peter Nichols's award-winning 1981 play about unwilling adultery now stars Leslie Phillips and Judy Parfitt, with Barry Foster and Zaria Walker offering advice and reproach as their identically dressed inner selves.

PROGRESS: Bush Theatre, Shepherd's Bush Green, London W12 (743 3388). Tues-Sun at 8pm. Doug Lucie's satirical portrait of a relationship going awry in a liberated West Hampstead household is savagely accurate, raising almost continuous laughter but leaving some bitter conclusions behind.

SAINT JOAN: Olivier (828 2252). Today at 2pm and 7.15pm, Mon and Tues at 7.15pm. In repertoire. In Ronald Fyne's spectacular production, Shaw's great play fills the vast auditorium without ever quite stilling the doubts it always raises. Strong cast, led by Frances de la Tour's gritty, rustic visionary.

THE THIRD AND FINAL ROUND: Half Moon Theatre, 213 Mile End Road, London E1 (790 4000), Mon-Sat at 8pm. Now transformed into a boxing club with ring and bar (usable in the interval), the Half Moon scores a big hit with this fast, chilling and immensely enjoyable slice of East End life: blackmail among the big sharks, loveless marriages and thrilling three-round bouts.

Out of Town

CAMBRIDGE: Arts Theatre, St Edwards Passage (0223 352000). Back to Methusalem by George Bernard Shaw. Until July 28, Tues-Sat at 8pm; matinees today and July 28 at 4.30pm. Five plays, presented as two bills of three and two, designed to be seen in sequence but enjoyable as separate works. The plays tell the story of the world, from the Garden of Eden to 3121AD. Bill Fryde directs.

CHICHESTER: Oh! Kail by George and Ira Gershwin and P. G. Wodehouse. Final performance today at 2.30pm and 7.30pm. Jane Carr, Michael Sibery, Geoffrey Hutchings, Josephine Blake, Myra Sands, Jeremy Hawk in a 1920s musical. The Merchant of Venice, Wed-Fri at 7.30pm. In repertoire. Patrick Garland directs Alec Guinness, Joanna MacCallum, Simon Templar, Roger Allan.

STRATFORD: Royal Shakespeare Theatre (0789 255823). The Merchant of Venice. Today at 1.30pm, Wed at 7.30pm, Thurs at 1.30pm. In repertoire. New production, directed by John Caird.

Henry V, Today, Thurs, Fri at 7.30pm. In repertoire. Kenneth Branagh, with Bernard Horstall, Brian Blessed, Richard III. Mon and Tues at 7.30pm. In repertoire. Anthony Sher in the title role, with Patricia Routledge, Brian Blessed, Christopher Ravenscroft. The Other Place (0789 255823). A Midsummer Night's Dream. Thurs at 7.30pm, final performance Fri at 7.30pm.

Shelia Hancock directs Roger Allam, Penny Downie, David Whitaker, Philip Jackson. Golden Girls by Louise Page. Mon and Tues at 7.30pm. In repertoire. Premiera production of play about aspiring Olympic athletes. Romeo and Juliet. Today at 7.30pm. In repertoire. John Caird directs Amanda Root, Simon Templar, Roger Allan.

Films on TV

John Schlesinger has been a difficult director to assess, partly because he puts so little of himself into his work, but also because for so long he appeared to be a cultural opportunist content to follow a contemporary vogue.

In 1971, when censorship had relaxed sufficiently to permit the more or less explicit treatment of homosexuality on the screen and Schlesinger came up with *Sunday Bloody Sunday* (BBC2, today, 9.10-10.55pm), it seemed that once again he was jumping on a fashionable bandwagon.

Here was a story a tabloid newspaper would give its front page to: a homosexual relationship, a ship, a heterosexual one thrown

world - more than 96 per cent of the population. On the debit side, although more people can read, what they read is strictly controlled; and Cubans cannot move their home or job without official permission. The programmes are produced and directed by Frank Hayes and narrated by Julian Peffer.

All ITV regions, Thurs, 9.30-10pm.

WOMEN OF OUR CENTURY: The latest subject is Paula Vezalay, the abstract painter who was ignored by the British art establishment for most of her life and had to wait until the 1970s for the art world to hold a retrospective exhibition. In an interview with Germaine Greer recorded a few months before her death in January, Paula Vezalay looks back on her formative years in Paris in the 1920s and explains the obsession in her work with "the line". BBC2, Fri, 9.25-10.05pm.

DANCE

FESTIVAL BALLET Dominion, Tottenham Court Road, London W1 (880 5652). Opens today, until Aug 4, Mon-Sat at 7.30pm; matinees Sat and Aug 2 at 3pm. Marcia Haydée is guest star for the opening production, *Oncle Tom*, on Mon and Wed; Renata Calderini dances on Tues and Patricia Ruane on Thurs. On Fri, Giselle.

ROYAL BALLET SCHOOL: Sadler's Wells, Rosebery Avenue, London EC1 (278 8516). Mon until July 28 at 7.30pm, matinee July 28 at 2.30pm. There is outstanding talent among this year's student dancers. The programme varies almost daily, but highlights should be the classic *Aurora's Wedding* on Mon - Wed and July 28 evening; a production of Ashton's *Pas de Lignes* on Wed - July 28, and a new ballet by Royal Ballet dancer Ashley Page on Wed, Thurs and July 28 matinee. Folk dances, a work by Wayne Eagling and *Children's Dances* - complete the repertoire.

OPERA

GLYNDEBOURNE FESTIVAL: Glyndebourn, Lewes, East Sussex (0273 512411). Tonight, the last of the festival of the season, then a choice between *Arabella* (Sun, Tues, July 29) and *Figaro* (Mon, Wed, July 29).

Arabella is Glyndebourn's first, and just the "lyrical comedy" Strauss intended it to be.

THE NATIVITIES: LANTHNE Queen Elizabeth Hall, South Bank (228 2191). Previews Tues at 7.45pm; opens Wed at 7.45pm. Thurs at 7pm until Aug 11, Mon-Sat at 7.45pm; matinees Sat at 3pm.

With its Iron maiden Fairy Queen, alias Margaret Thatcher, and Red Strephon a thinly-disguised Ken Livingstone, this production has its cast setting to inherit the estate of the Greater London Council.

Sport and Radio: Peter Waymark, Westwards: Louise Nicholson, Assemblies: Geraldine Norman, Theatre: Anthony Manning, Concerts: Max Harrison, Dances: John Percival, Opera: Hilary Finch.

DOLLAR BRAND Fri, Royal Festival Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (228 3191). The South African pianist is now a regular visitor, but this will be something special. He is bringing a septet, including the saxophonists Ricky Ford, Carlos Ward and Charles Davis, with Cecil McBee on bass and Ben Riley on drums, to play orchestrated versions of his township hymns and dances.

THE TIMES SPORTS AND LEISURE SET

MORE and more people are beginning to appreciate the importance of taking some sort of regular exercise, whether it's jogging, squash, keep-fit classes or weightlifting. These good quality, stylish sports garments complement each other beautifully to provide a smart versatile kit for a wide variety of sporting activities.

THE shorts are made in England, whilst the T-shirt and hooded zip-jacket are American-made by Mr President, all made from a machine washable mixture of cotton and stretchable fibres. The whole set is available in traditional sweatshirt grey with the title of 'THE TIMES' printed in soft navy blue flock on the left hand breast of the T-shirt and jacket and on the left leg of the shorts. The Times T-shirts are fine-knit with a crew neck and short sleeves, while the shorts are in a heavier fleecy lined fabric with short leg and elasticated waist. Ideal for energetic sports and leisure activities, as the soft absorbent fabric is soft and easy to wear.

THE hooded zip jacket is the perfect sporting coverup, and would also look smart over jeans or track suit trousers. Made from the traditional fleecy lined sweatshirt material, it has a strong metal zip, hood with drawstrings, set-in sleeves, stretch-knit cuffs and hem, and front patch pocket.

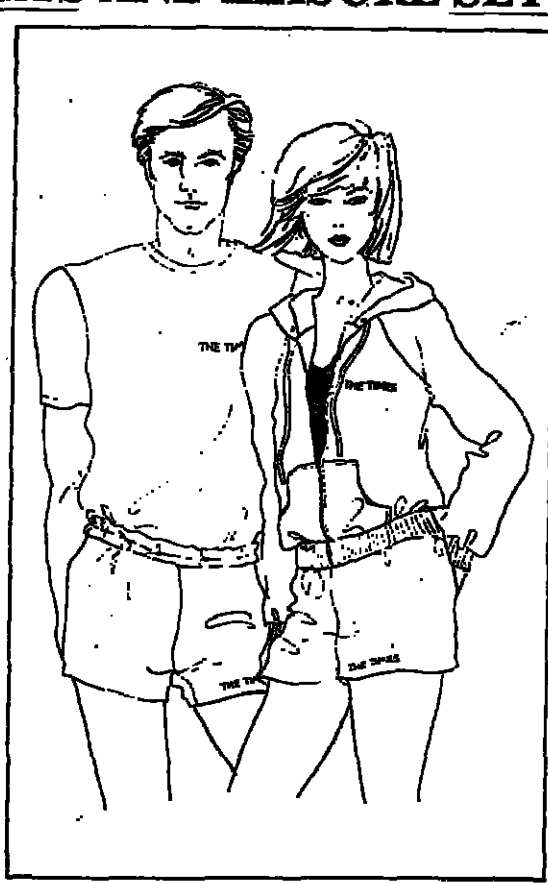
The whole range of sizes should suit most people.

T-shirts: 1/36in-40in, 1/36in-36in, 1/36in-44in. X/42in-46in, X/42in-42in, X/42in-44in. 50% cotton/50% polyester, 50% cotton/50% polyester, 50% cotton/50% polyester.

Prices: T-shirts - £4.99, Shorts £5.99, Hooded jackets £15.95 Set of T-shirt, shorts and jacket £24.95

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STOCK MARKET REPORT

Index takes heart with 11 point surge

By Derek Pain and Michael Clark

Shares heaved a huge sigh of relief over the expected dockers' settlement yesterday and the FT 30 share index closed 11.5 points higher at 776.2 points. Trading was, once again, light and markets had to contend with such near perennial worries as the interest rate trend and the miners' strike. Indeed, but for fears that US interest rates were about to take off again, the London market would have enjoyed an even more exuberant session.

Gills were in form, with gains of up to 5%, before the latest array of new tablets, worth £700m, eroded sentiment. Gold shares lost a dollar or so as the bullish price gave ground in later trading.

Analysts have moved quickly to downgrade Boots after the increased price competition market. But after a confident speech by the chairman of Boots at the annual meeting, broker Grieveson Grant is confident Boots can raise pretax profits from £148m to £167m this year, leaving the shares on an attractive p/e of under 10. The market's not taken account of the success of the drug on the over-the-counter market. Shares of Boots rallied 4p to 167p yesterday.

Healy's, the loss making garage group, held at 121p despite growing expectations that Mr Michael Ashcroft is poised to make a bid for full control.

Coleman Milne, one of the multitude of companies under the Ashcroft influence, has about 27 per cent of Healy's and has seemed to be lurking with bid intent for some time.

The Ashcroft vehicle has already made one possible attempt to win control of Healy's when it let it be known that it was prepared to pay about 120p a share. But such an approach failed to entice Healy's directors.

There is talk that Healy's has a property revaluation in its locker which could throw up a 185p a share asset valuation. And the Healy's board has retained the support of the Bank of Scotland which has a near 30 per cent shareholding.

There appears to be a growing split between leading brokers over the prospects for Associated Dairies, the supermarkets group, which rallied 6p to 148p

after a period of prolonged weakness. Earlier this week broker Hoare Govett decided to downgrade prospects for the present year by £8m to £120m. The market is fearful that the prolonged miners' strike could start to bite heavily into profits. But the broker, Scrimgeour, says that the company's analysis, known for its retail accuracy, visited the company on Thursday and is happy with its original forecast for the present year of between £125m and £130m.

Preliminary figures for 1983/84, expected shortly, should reveal profits of between £105m and £110m. Both Scrimgeour and Ashcroft are surprised by the fears created by the miners' strike and reckon that the momentum of volume growth is being maintained.

Scrimgeour is continuing to recommend the shares as a buy and claims there is still a lot to go for in the sector generally. Tesco is another food retailer it fancied and yesterday the shares responded with a 1p rise to 158p after a line of more than 1 million shares went through the market earlier this week.

Elsewhere in food retailing, Calson, the family controlled supermarket group, was in fine form after renewed bid speculation. The ordinary shares closed 60p higher at 320p and the 'A' 35p at 235p. But any bid would have to be agreed by the family.

Dee Corp was another firm market rising 18p to 476p ahead of full year figures next week. Dealers said this might have been due to a late bout of upgrading by analysts in a thin market.

Shares of Bergalaville, the Australian mining group, remained a weak market closing 3p lower at a new low of 95p as a line of 1.1 million shares that had been overhanging the market for a few days was cleared.

Woodside Petroleum was another dull market sliding 1p to 72p. But word in the market suggests the oil and gas exploration group is shortly to announce it has found a buyer for its reserves of natural gas discovered in its latest offshore drilling programme.

According to close observers the Japanese are willing to buy as much as Woodside can supply and that could provide a big boost to profits over the next few years. But last night the shares were prepared to drift lower with the rest of the Australian market.

C. H. Beazer has stepped up its pressure to win control of rival builder William Leach and ordered its broker L. Messel to stand in the market and bid 145p after Beazer announced it had received acceptances totalling 6.95 million shares, or 46.4 per cent.

It was unclear last night if Beazer had managed to pick up the remaining 3.6 per cent of the shares to give it control of the company. The peace formula for the docks allowed period rates to drop back from the higher levels established earlier in the week. Day-to-day money, however, remained dominated by the shortage of liquidity that has been making it more difficult for the authorities to take out the technical shortages.

The Bank of England had forecast a shortage of about £150m at the outset. Its figure was amended to £200m at midday and the £250m in the afternoon. In the lunchtime operation, the authorities succeeded in drawing out tenders of only £33m of bills. Houses paid 12 per cent for fresh funds during the morning and into the afternoon. Later they eased, to allow closing balances to be found in the range of 10-11 per cent.

Leach, Beazer lost 5p at 303p.

The latest bidder to receive a bid is Glossop, which says it has entered into discussions with a third party which may result in an offer being made for the shares capital of the company. The shares greeted the news with a 119p rise to a new high of 68p valuing the entire company at £4.8m.

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FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Renewed strength of the dollar featured in markets, still reflecting the buoyant American economy and expectations of higher interest rates. Even sterling, itself underpinned by firm interest rates and a settlement of the docks dispute, failed to hold Thursday's late dollar gain. It closed half a cent down at 1.3240.

But the pound made progress against leading continental currencies, enabling the effective exchange rate index to edge up another 0.1 to 78.7.

Deutsche marks declined from 2.8470 to 2.8560 against the dollar, while Swiss franc fell from 2.4070 to 2.4150, and French francs weakened from 8.7350 to 8.7625.

The Japanese yen dipped from 243.30 to 244.85 in terms of the dollar.

MONEY MARKETS

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A remarkable 20-year dividend record?

A NEW UNIT TRUST FROM M&G
M&G DIVIDEND FUND
to give an estimated gross yield of 8.5%

YES We are proud of the record M&G Dividend Fund has achieved over its 20-year life. An investor of £10,000 at the Fund's launch in May 1964 has seen his income after basic-rate tax grow from £396 in the first full year to £2,018 in 1984.

By contrast, a building society investor's income has fluctuated, rising from £486 in 1965 to £1,150 in 1980 and then falling back to £825 by 1984. So anyone who depended on a building society investment has suffered a cut in income over the last 4 years, whilst Dividend Fund investors continued to enjoy a steadily increasing income.

As for capital, its value would not have fluctuated in a building society, with the original £10,000 remaining intact. But anyone who invested £10,000 in Dividend Fund Income units in 1964 has turned his capital into £43,880 by the end of June, 1984, while receiving substantial and growing income throughout the period. An investment in the F.T. Industrial Ordinary Index would have grown to £23,286 over the same period.

Unit trusts are for long-term investment and not suitable for money you may need at short notice. This is because the price of units and the income from them may go down as well as up.

But if you need income which will grow and you can afford to take a reasonably long view, M&G Dividend Fund could be the ideal investment. You can be confident that M&G will continue to make income growth the prime objective for this Fund, and in the past this has been a successful policy for capital as well.

An extra allocation of units in Dividend Fund - a unit trust with a remarkable track record

The Fund invests in a wide range of ordinary shares. The aim is to provide a high and growing return with a yield about 50% higher than that of the F.T. Actuaries All-Share Index. On 18th July 1984 the estimated current gross yield was 6.76% at an offered price for income units of 231.2p. Prices and yields appear daily in the Financial Times. An initial charge of 5% is included in the offered price; an annual charge, currently 1% (plus VAT) of the value of the Fund is deducted from gross income. Unit holders are now being asked to approve an increase in the annual charge to a maximum of 1% (plus VAT), although the Managers intend to restrict the increased charge to 3% at least until 1988. Distributions for income units are paid on 15th January and 15th July. The next distribution date for new investors will be 15th January 1985. You can buy or sell units on any business day. Contracts for purchase or sale will be due for settlement 2 or 3 weeks later. Remuneration is payable to accredited agents; rates are available on request. Trustee: Barclays Bank Trust Company Limited. The Fund is a wider range investment and is authorised by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry. M&G Securities Limited, Three Quays, Tower Hill, London EC3N 8BQ. Telephone: 01-626 4588. Member of the Unit Trust Association.

SPECIAL OFFER CLOSES 14th SEPT 1984

To: M&G SECURITIES LIMITED, THREE QUAYS, TOWER HILL, LONDON EC3N 8BQ. TELEPHONE: 01-626 4588. All applications received by 14th September will be given an extra 1% allocation of units (minimum £1,000), increasing to 2% for applications of £10,000 or more.

Minimum investment £1,000. DO NOT SEND ANY MONEY. A contract note will be sent to you stating exactly how much you owe and the settlement date. Your certificate will follow shortly. PLEASE INVEST IN INCOME/ACCUMULATION units (delete as applicable or income units will be issued) at the price ruling on receipt of this application in the M&G Dividend Fund. (Minimum £1,000).

NAME: _____
SURNAME: _____
ADDRESS: _____
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SIGNATURE: _____
Registered in England No. 50776 Reg. Office as above. The offer is not available to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

THE M&G GROUP

If you want to know more about portable pensions, ask the same people the Government did.

Throughout the Government's recent inquiry into portable pensions, Legal & General gave information and advice on how people could have greater freedom in choosing their own pension arrangements.

Legal & General will be just as happy to help you, should you want advice on how the proposed legislation may affect you in the future.

Most importantly, there's no need to 'wait and see' before making provision for your personal pension.

If you take out a pension plan with Legal & General now, you can benefit from this year's tax relief. Later, Legal and General undertakes to offer to convert it to take advantage of the new legislation and guarantees to give you full credit for benefits secured by payments you have already made into the plan.

For further details from Legal & General, phone 01-200 0200.

Legal & General

INSURANCE BROKERS

How a point of law has left clients uncovered

Small investors could be hundreds of thousands of pounds worse off because registered insurance brokers are all operating illegally.

Under Statutory Instrument 408 of the 1979 insurance brokers registration legislation, registered brokers are required to have professional indemnity insurance which will compensate their clients "against loss arising from claims of any description". It is the term "any description" which is the crucial point, because no insurance broker has this cover.

As a result, all insurance brokers are operating illegally and have been for five years. The effects of this are already costing small investors considerable sums.

Many registered insurance brokers sold bonds in the failed, Gibraltar-based insurance company, Signal Life, which collapsed in August, 1982, owing investors more than £6m.

As it was an offshore insurance company, investors were not entitled to compensation under the Policyholders Protection Act, although investors in Signal's Gold Bond, were promptly compensated by the fund's trustees, the Hongkong Shanghai Bank.

The unlucky ones who had bought Signal's Gilt Bond which had no trustee had no

option but to sue their brokers for negligence.

Several successful actions against brokers have been brought in the past few months, but few investors have been paid - because the brokers' professional indemnity insurers are repudiating the claims, invoking a clause present in virtually all PI policies, which specifically excludes "insolvency of the insurer". Under the terms of the insurance brokers registration legislation, these PI policies do not meet the requirements of the Act.

Mr John Potter of the Signal Life Investors' Action Group (SLIAG) declared: "This is a tremendously significant new piece of information which should help us enormously in our fight to get compensation. I have written to John Fryer of the Insurance Brokers Registration Council; to the minister, Norman Fowler, and to Michael Morris at the British Insurance Brokers' Association and pointed out that the IBRC is not enforcing the legislation and the professional indemnity insurers are not complying with the requirements. We are investigating the possibility of suing for negligence."

Mr Potter is also organizing a scheme whereby Signal investors will be able to bring an action against the broker for a flat fee of about £200.

The Department of Trade, which regulates the insurance industry, confirmed that the brokers are all operating illegally, and a spokesman said: "The Department has no powers under the legislation to compel the IBRC to enforce the legislation - although, of course, we will be talking to John Fryer about this."

Mr John Fryer is the secretary of the Insurance Brokers Registration Council. "The responsibility for making sure that the brokers meet the terms of the legislation belongs with the council," said the department's spokesman. "But we do have powers to direct that the Statutory Instrument be changed. This is something which might have to happen."

The Statutory Instrument as it stands is probably unenforceable and is clearly a blunder on the part of the legal draughtsmen. No professional indemnity insurer would be prepared to underwrite such a comprehensive risk. All PI policies contain exclusions and it is probably impossible to obtain PI cover "against loss arising from claims of any description".

But the fact remains that as the legislation now stands the brokers are operating illegally and the IBRC has not been enforcing the legislation.

MORTGAGES

It pays to shop around

With most of the big building societies having made up their minds about mortgage and investment rates, it is clear that it will pay to shop around for mortgages - particularly if you want a larger-than-average loan.

Woolwich Building Society remains the cheapest for loans over £20,000 but you will, no doubt, find yourself at the end of a queue in most areas. For loans above £40,000 Cheltenham & Gloucester's new Gold Loan at 13.75 per cent looks a good deal and money is readily available. The only restriction here is that you cannot borrow more than 75 per cent of the value of the property, but this should be no problem for second and third time buyers.

If you want under £20,000, the Anglia Building Society is one of the cheapest, offering mortgages at the Building Societies Association's advised rate of 12.5 per cent. Alliance and Cheltenham & Gloucester will also lend at this rate but only on loans up to £15,000.

The Leeds Permanent Building Society is one of the few large societies which still has not yet made up its mind on rates. Borrowers will learn the worst on Monday.

COST OF A HOME LOAN

Building society	Differential mortgage rates	Availability of loans
Halifax	Up to £5,000 12.75% £5,001-£10,000 13.25% £10,001-£15,000 13.75% £15,001-£20,000 14.25%	Can meet demands for own members.
Alliance	Up to £15,000 12.5% £15,001-£20,000 13.00% £20,001-£25,000 13.5% £25,001-£30,000 14.00% £30,001-£40,000 14.5%	Poor. Only investors of at least 1 year or 6 mths with 10% of loan invested.
Anglia	Up to £20,000 12.5% £20,001-£30,000 13.00% £30,001-£40,000 13.5% £40,001-£100,000 14.5%	Good. 6-8 weeks. Priority to investors.
Abbey National	Up to £15,000 12.875% £15,001-£20,000 13.125% £20,001-£30,000 13.375% £30,001-£40,000 13.625% £40,001-£100,000 14.375%	No problem.
Leicester	Up to £15,000 12.75% £15,001-£20,000 13.25% £20,001-£30,000 13.75% £30,001-£40,000 14.25% £40,001-£100,000 14.75%	No problem.
Cheltenham & Gloucester	Up to £15,000 12.5% £15,001-£20,000 13.00% £20,001-£30,000 13.5% £30,001-£40,000 14.00% £40,001-£100,000 14.5%	No problem.
Cheltenham & Gloucester Gold Loan	30,000-60,000 13.75%	Only lend 75% of value of property.
Woolwich	all loans 12.75%	Differs over the country.
Nationwide	Existing loans New loans over £40,000 12.75% 13.00%	
	New loans over £40,000 14.00%	

NORTON WARBURG

Investors face tax bill for lost profits

Investors in Norton Warburg, the financial consultant which collapsed in February 1981, owing creditors more than £10m, claim they are being hounded by the Inland Revenue for capital gains tax on profits they have never received.

At a meeting of Norton Warburg's creditors, Mrs Jane Davies, a widow who lost her life savings when the company collapsed, said: "I am being pursued by the Revenue. Now the initial publicity has died down they are becoming much tougher."

Mrs Davies lost £150,000, the proceeds of a life policy and the sale of her husband's business after his death in a road accident. The Revenue is now claiming tax on paper profits made on Mrs Davies' investments by Norton Warburg. Another investor, Mr John Mortimer, is in a similar position.

Other investors whose money was in a separate clients'

portfolio account have been more fortunate. Reporting to the creditors at the meeting, Mr Paul Shewell, the receiver, revealed that these investors received 57p in the pound.

Agreement with the Revenue on capital gains tax liability was negotiated on behalf of the portfolio investors by the receiver, but others, including Mrs Davies and Mr Mortimer, had their money in a separate Norton Warburg company and were not included in these arrangements.

Mr Gerhard Weiss, the liquidator, also revealed that writs have been issued by the receiver and liquidator against Lloyds Bank which held Norton Warburg's clients' funds, the original auditors, Turquand Barrow Mayhew, the accountants (now merged in Ernst & Whinney) and Midgley & Co, which took over the Norton Warburg audit in 1977, in an attempt to recover some of the lost money.

FAMILY MONEY MARKET

Banks
Current accounts - no interest paid.
Deposit accounts - Midlands, Lloyds, Natwest 8.75 per cent, Barclays 9.0 per cent, seven days notice required for withdrawals.

MONEY FUNDS
Flat APR Telephone

First Alliance 11.00 11.57 01 638 0070
Second 11.15 11.74 01 638 8070
Third 11.75 12.40 01 638 2777
Fourth 11.75 12.40 01 638 2777

Midland 11.68 12.17 01 489 6834
Oppenheimer Money Management 11.75 12.27

S&P 11.11 11.75 01 235 3887
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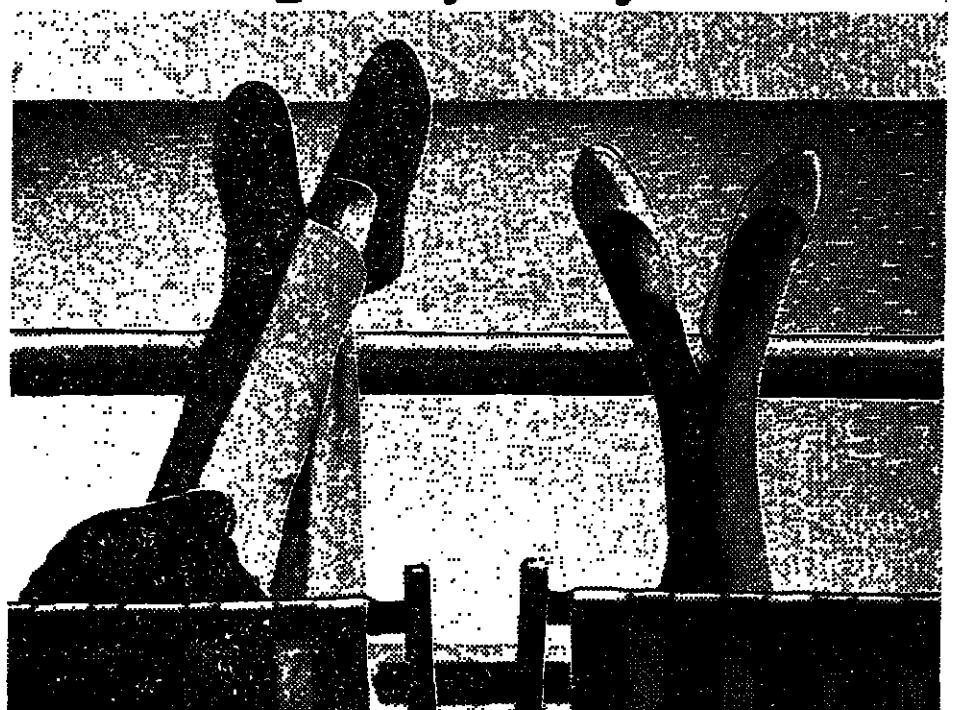
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PROBABLY THE MOST ENJOYABLE INVESTMENT YOU'LL EVER MAKE.

Just announced - new higher rate of 12.75% p.a. on Income Bonds. Paid regularly every month.



When it comes to enjoying life, an investment in National Savings Income Bonds can make all the difference. Interest is paid monthly, so you get extra money coming in regularly to spend enjoying life or simply to help pay the bills.

NATIONAL SAVINGS INCOME BONDS



PROSPECTUS

1. The Director of Savings, a body set up by the Lord Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury in pursuance of the National Savings Act 1969, is pleased to announce that the National Savings Income Bonds are now available for purchase.

2. The Bonds are a new type of investment, issued under the National Loans Act 1968. They are redeemable at the end of 10 years and are subject to the provisions of the National Savings Act 1969. The Bonds are sold at a discount to their face value and interest on the Bonds will be paid monthly.

3. The Bonds are sold in denominations of £2,000, £5,000, £6,000, £7,000, £8,000, £10,000, £13,000, £15,000, £17,000, £18,000, £20,000, £25,000 and £50,000. The Bonds are sold at a discount to their face value and interest on the Bonds will be paid monthly.

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5. The Bonds are sold in denominations of £2,000, £5,000, £6,000, £7,000, £8,000, £10,000, £13,000, £15,000, £17,000, £18,000, £20,000, £25,000 and £50,000. The Bonds are sold at a discount to their face value and interest on the Bonds will be paid monthly.

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7. The Bonds are sold in denominations of £2,000, £5,000, £6,000, £7,000, £8,000, £10,000, £13,000, £15,000, £17,000, £18,000, £20,000, £25,000 and £50,000. The Bonds are sold at a discount to their face value and interest on the Bonds will be paid monthly.

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10. The Bonds are sold in denominations of £2,000, £5,000, £6,000, £7,000, £8,000, £10,000, £13,000, £15,000, £17,000, £18,000, £20,000, £25,000 and £50,000. The Bonds are sold at a discount to their face value and interest on the Bonds will be paid monthly.

11. The Bonds are sold in denominations of £2,000, £5,000, £6,000, £7,000, £8,000, £10,000, £13,000, £15,000, £17,000, £18,000, £20,000, £25,000 and £50,000. The Bonds are sold at a discount to their face value and interest on the Bonds will be paid monthly.

12. The Bonds are sold in denominations of £2,000, £5,000, £6,000, £7,000, £8,000, £10,000, £13,000, £15,000, £17,000, £18,000, £20,000, £25,000 and £50,000. The Bonds are sold at a discount to their face value and interest on the Bonds will be paid monthly.

REPAYMENT

1. The Bonds are sold in denominations of £2,000, £5,000, £6,000, £7,000, £8,000, £10,000, £13,000, £15,000, £17,000, £18,000, £20,000, £25,000 and £50,000. The Bonds are sold at a discount to their face value and interest on the Bonds will be paid monthly.

2. The Bonds are sold in denominations of £2,000, £5,000, £6,000, £7,000, £8,000, £10,000, £13,000, £15,000, £17,000, £18,000, £20,000, £25,000 and £50,000. The Bonds are sold at a discount to their face value and interest on the Bonds will be paid monthly.

3. The Bonds are sold in denominations of £2,000, £5,000, £6,000, £7,000, £8,000, £10,000, £13,000, £15,000, £17,000, £18,000, £20,000, £25,000 and £50,000. The Bonds are sold at a discount to their face value and interest on the Bonds will be paid monthly.

4. The Bonds are sold in denominations of £2,000, £5,000, £6,000, £7,000, £8,000, £10,000, £13,000, £15,000, £17,000, £18,000, £20,000, £25,000 and £50,000. The Bonds are sold at a discount to their face value and interest on the Bonds will be paid monthly.

5. The Bonds are sold in denominations of £2,000, £5,000, £6,000, £7,000, £8,000, £10,000, £13,000, £15,000, £17,000, £18,000, £20,000, £25,000 and £50,000. The Bonds are sold at a discount to their face value and interest on the Bonds will be paid monthly.

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FAMILY MONEY

Retirement planner

A useful book, *Retirement Income Planning*, is now available from the Hastings Group. It explains who to go to for investment advice and explains what is a unit trust investment bond, guaranteed income bond and other terms. A whole section is given over to taxation where it clarifies how income tax is calculated, what allowances are available, what is capital transfer tax and how to keep capital gains tax to a minimum. The book is available from The Hastings Group, Freeport, Farnham GU8 7SD (Price £4).

Advice for women

Money Matters, the organization, is moving one-day courses on financial affairs for women. Young professional women will be giving advice on issues such as saving, investing, buying a house and surviving a divorce. The next course will be held at 21 Portland Place, W1 on November 10. This will follow a course on October 20 on starting and running your own business.

Student cover

Good news for students. Endeavour Insurance Service is reducing premiums on its Student Personal Possessions insurance policy. The 1984-85 policy protects a student's possessions while at any college of residence, in any building on campus, at any temporary and/or permanent address, as well as in transit to and from home at the beginning and end of term. It covers fire, theft, malicious damage and water damage, personal accident up to £25,000, landlord's or college property up to £10,000, replacement of credit cards to £500 and personal money to £20, plus additional costs in continuing studies or taking exams if studies are interrupted and exams missed after an accident. The student has a choice of premium. For example, to insure for a value of £1,500, the 1984 premium would be as little as £14 compared with £15 last year and to insure for £2,000 the premium would be £17.50 (£20 in 1983).

For further details, contact Endeavour Insurance Services, Endeavour House, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire GL50 3NR (Tel. Cheltenham 02423 36151).

Conflict warning

If a solicitor was part of a firm which acted as estate agent in house conveyancing, and which gained commission on the sale of the property there must be a danger of a conflict of interest, said Mr Christopher Ward, a solicitor, at a seminar organized by the Incorporated Society of Valuers & Auctioneers. Mr Ward expressed concern at how all elements of housebuying could satisfactorily come in one package.

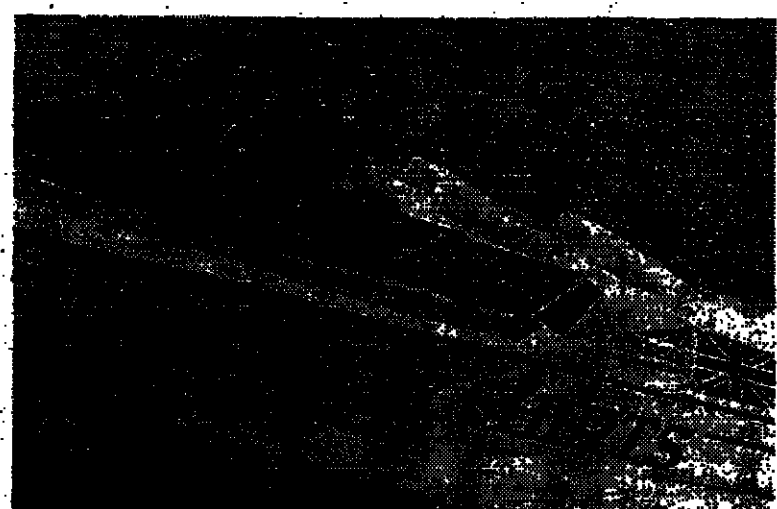
He also said that the public should not be misled into thinking that all transfers were now easier due to the work of the Land Registry. "In fact, in many cases problems with boundaries and covenants are more complex than was the case before sales were registered," he said.

Top returns

The rise in interest rates is good news for investors who are now receiving the highest real return (after taking into account inflation) for many years. Two building societies offering particularly attractive deals are the Laamington Spa and Cheltenham & Gloucester.

Laamington Spa's new fixed rate, fixed term, one-year Spas Bond is paying a guaranteed 9.25 per cent net of basic rate tax. This is equivalent to 13.21 per cent gross to a basic rate taxpayer. Unlike most building society investments which operate on a variable basis, the Spas Bond pays a fixed rate. The minimum investment is £2,000 with a maximum of £20,000.

From August 1, Cheltenham & Gloucester Gold account will be paying 9 per cent net of basic rate tax, the equivalent of 12.86 per cent to a basic rate taxpayer. The minimum investment is £1,000, no notice periods are required and there are no penalties on withdrawal. For a minimum investment of £5,000 Cheltenham Gold will pay interest monthly.



Winning streak: Porchester's hope for the round Britain offshore powerboat race

Powerboat cover

Porchester Group, the insurance broker, is providing insurance cover for the turbo-charged superboat tipped to win the round-Britain offshore powerboat race. Porchester has put together a package, covering both boat and crew. The managing director of Porchester Group, Miss Jackie Pressman, met the driver Mr Richard Lawson at an early race function and offered to help out with the insurance requirements which were threatening to overwhelm him.

Midshires offer

One of the best offers for investors comes from the Midshires Building Society. From July 16 it is paying 9.25 per cent net of basic rate tax on its High Return Account. The new rate applies to both existing and new accounts. Deposits of £200 or more attract 9.25 per cent net, equivalent to 9.46 per cent net of basic rate tax when you add half-yearly interest to your account. Money can be withdrawn instantly with a loss of

60 days interest and no loss of interest is incurred if 28 days notice of withdrawal is given. If a balance of £10,000 is maintained in the account, withdrawals may be made without any notice or penalty.

Further details from Midshires Building Society, PO Box 81, Wolverhampton WV1 1EL (Tel. Wolverhampton 710710).

US launch

A new American Income Trust has been launched by Allied Unit Trust Company which will invest in the United States. It aims to produce an above-average and growing income, as well as good prospects of capital growth from a portfolio of equities. The portfolio will be supplemented by convertibles to widen the range of growth opportunities. The initial yield will be 5 per cent.

Allied believes that the launch of the American Income Trust could be well-timed, as Wall Street offers a wide selection of stocks at attractive prices. The minimum investment is £250. Further details from Allied (telephone 01-434 3211).

Repayment relief

A new insurance-linked low start home ownership plan has been launched by Property Growth Assurance and is designed to lessen the burden of repayments during the early years of a mortgage, when financial commitments are likely to be most onerous.

During the first five years, contributions to the insurance policy linked to the loan are at a level nearly 50 per cent below those made during the remainder of the term. Repayment of the mortgage at the end of the term or in the event of earlier death is guaranteed. PGA says that initially the cost is likely to be no more than on a straight repayment loan. Details from Property Growth Assurance Ltd, Lion House, High Street, Croydon, CR9 1LU.

Bond yield increase

The rise in interest rates has enabled investment adviser R. J. Temple to negotiate a second increase in the yield on its current offer of three-year Guaranteed Income Bonds.

The bond is now being issued with an annual income of 9.3 per cent net of basic rate tax which is equivalent to 13.28 per cent gross. Minimum investment in the bond is £1,000 and there is no upper limit. It is available to anyone aged 12 or over.

Where at least £10,000 is invested in the bond, investors may if they wish receive monthly income payments. If this option is taken the income paid will be at the annual rate of 9 per cent net over the 3-year term. Further details from R. J. Temple and Company, Investment Services Division, Temple House, 37 Grand Parade, Brighton, Sussex BN2 2QA. Tel. 0273 673196.

Share guide

The Stock Exchange has produced a good simple guide - *An Introduction to Buying and Selling Shares* - aimed at people who may find themselves holding shares for the first time through a company scheme or a bequest. British Telecom which is about to be

privatized, clearly thinks it may persuade people to apply for shares as it is including an invitation to apply for the free booklet with the present crop of telephone bills. Copies are available from The Stock Exchange, London, EC2N 1HP.

Tax relief ruling

Many more people than initially expected will find that in spite of having proposed forms with their insurance company well before Budget day when Life Assurance Premium Relief (LAPR) was abolished, they will not be entitled to tax relief on their insurance policy.

The Inland Revenue ruled that formal acceptance of a proposal had to have been issued by the insurance company by midnight on Budget day for the policy to qualify for tax relief on premiums. At first it was thought that only those people who had filed in at the last minute would not be eligible. But as one big insurer points out, at any time an insurance company has as much as 50 per cent of its proposals in the pipeline being processed - some awaiting medicals, or clarification of small technical points.

But those people will also be denied tax relief on their policies, some of whom had their proposals with the insurer anything up to six to eight weeks before the Budget.

Rate changes

Midland Bank is increasing the interest on its high interest cheque account from 10 to 11 per cent from July 19. The minimum investment is £2,000, maximum £100,000. This is a cheque book account and no notice of withdrawal is required, but the minimum withdrawal is £200. Interest is paid quarterly. Holders may also run a current account, free of bank charges if it's kept in credit.

The interest rate on Midland's monthly income deposit account is being increased from 8.5 to 10.75 per cent from August 16. This is a lump sum investment with a minimum of £2,000. Additions of £250 can be made at any time, and interest is paid monthly.

PENSIONS

Sting in the tail for insurers

In all the reactions to the Government's consultative document on personal portable pensions no one so far appears to have noticed a potential bombshell for the insurance industry tucked away in a clause near the end of the booklet.

The paragraph suggests that banks and building societies, among others, could offer personal pensions as well as the insurance companies.

Because of their widespread branch networks the banks and friendly societies would have a tremendous marketing advantage over the insurance companies which have few branches. When a similar change was made in the pensions market in Canada, insurance companies lost a huge amount of business.

In other respects, reactions to the proposals have been distinctly mixed. Most insurance companies and independent advisers applaud the government's aims. But many feel there are enormous practical problems to be sorted out. And, as one analyst commented, "it intends to be all things to all men and so begs many important questions".

One of the most crucial unmentioned issues is the tax situation of the new pensions.

Richard Thomson.

GOLD FUTURES

Safety at a price for speculators

Anyone who takes up the offer from Preston Gardner, a firm of commodity advisers, based in London, to invest in its Gold Plan has got to believe that gold is going to move far and fast if they are to cover their costs.

Not only does Preston Gardner claim that its Gold Plan is highly geared to any rise in gold futures, but also that the downside risk is limited to the cash originally put up by the investor. But like all these guarantees, the investor pays dearly for this security. Preston Gardner guarantees to cover any liabilities incurred if the margin falls below the investor's original stake. This guarantee is paid for in the charges.

The scheme works like this. Mr Chris Tipping, of Preston Gardner, explains that the minimum investment is the equivalent of five ounces of spot gold - £1,335 at today's rates. The chosen market is Comex in New York, the world's biggest gold futures market, although Philadelphia, Toronto and Montreal may also be pressed into service.

The minimum margin deposit on Comex is 10 per cent of the value of the contract. Of the cash put up by the investor with Preston Gardner, 20 per cent is devoted to margin, so 20 per cent of five ounces of spot gold produces a stake in 10 ounces of futures gold. This is the gearing. Commission for trading the futures is said to be normal.

Churning (overtrading to generate commission) is avoided by taking positions in more distant dates and holding them. That leaves 80 per cent of your original cash investment.

And this is where the investor pays for his guarantee. Preston Gardner takes 5 per cent of your total investment as a management fee up front. The cash balance (80 per cent of your investment) is invested in the highest yielding easily realizable securities - at the moment, mainly US Treasury Bills. These are currently yielding around 10 per cent of which 3 per cent is passed on to the investor and Preston Gardner pockets the 7 per cent difference.

But there are problems for the investor too. For a start, the plan is unlikely to be attractive when the market is falling. A fairly rapid capital appreciation is needed to offset the virtual absence of income on the stake; third, the taxman tends to be tough on individuals he deems to be traders in futures; fourth, there is an exchange risk on converting into dollars.

One consolation, however, is that Preston Gardner is unlikely to vanish overnight. It is equally owned by M. C. Brackenbury, a member of the London Metal Exchange which it uses as broker, and Robert Jowitt, a very old Bradford wool broker.

Michael Prest

Personal pensions plan unveiled
(Financial Times 17th July 1984)

Fowler sets out plans for portable pensions
(The Times 17th July 1984)

FOWLER PLANS DIY PENSIONS
(Daily Telegraph 17th July 1984)

Look to Save & Prosper for Britain's leading personal pension plan NOW

Anticipating the new freedom promised by Norman Fowler's Consultative Document on Personal Pensions, our Personal Retirement Account already provides maximum flexibility and control over pension arrangements. Quite simply it means that you can, without waiting for new legislation:

* Choose where to invest your money from Save & Prosper's comprehensive range of tax-exempt pension funds.

* Have your own personal retirement account Your money is invested in your personal retirement account to build a pension based on the performance of the investment fund.

* Take your retirement account with you when you move jobs without any penalties or need to negotiate a transfer value with your employer.

* Change your employment status without penalty The unique feature of the Personal Retirement Account is that we have eliminated all charges when you change your employment status, for example from being employed to self-employed and vice versa.

* Watch your money working for you thanks to the statements which we automatically send you each year.

Why has Save & Prosper taken the initiative in offering the flexibility of the Personal Retirement Account ahead of legislation now promised by the Government? Because we believe that the Government means what it says in the Consultative Document—and because we believe that everyone should grasp this pensions opportunity with both hands as soon as possible.

Check whether you qualify for the Personal Retirement Account.

If you can tick just one YES box, our Personal Retirement Account can meet your retirement needs.

	YES	NO
Are you self-employed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are you in a job without a pension scheme?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are you a controlling director?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are you in a pension scheme which allows you to make top-up contributions?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If you are already a member of a company pension scheme, do you have outside earnings?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SEND FOR YOUR PERSONAL QUOTATION NOW!

To: Save & Prosper Group, Mrs S. Caplan, Customer Services, Hexagon House, 28 Western Road, Romford RM1 3LB. Please send me further details of the Save & Prosper Personal Retirement Account, together with a personal quotation.

Name Name of professional adviser (if any)
Address
Postcode Address
Tel. No. (home)
(business)
Age last birthday
Job status ☐ self-employed ☐ employed Postcode



SAVE & PROSPER

How to invest from £20 a month in The City.

If you have £20 a month or more available, the City can be yours. Because Investment 5, the flexible new plan from Hill Samuel, will give your savings access to major financial markets.

Our past investment performance shows that Investment 5 could provide a return considerably higher than that offered by a building society.

Receive full details by completing and returning the coupon below and posting it to the address shown. It's your way of getting your money to work in the City.

To: Hill Samuel Life and Investment Services Limited, NLA Tower, 12/16 Addiscombe Road, Croydon CR9 2DR. Telephone: 01-686 4355

I would like to hear more about how Investment 5 can change me from a saver into an investor.

Name
Address

Telephone (Home) (Business)

HILL SAMUEL
INVESTMENT SERVICES

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Equities jump

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, July 16. Dealings End, July 27. Contango Day, July 30. Settlement Day, Aug 6.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page.
If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Year
1	INSURANCE	
2	Lloyds	
3	Sedgwick	
4	Accident	
5	Sum Alliance	
6	ROYAL	
7	Stewart Wren	
8	Hog Robinson	
9	Cons Union	
10	PROVIDENT	
11	DEAPERY AND STORES	
12	Nils Goldsmith	
13	Br Home Store	
14	Dobson	
15	Greenfield Leisure	
16	Barton	
17	Great SR	
18	Waring & Gillow	
19	Harris Ouseworthy	
20	Holles	
21	Dewhurst (I)	
22	INDUSTRIALS A-D	
23	AAH	
24	Bechtel	
25	Ashby	
26	Bowler	
27	Strammar	
28	Advance Service	
29	C H Ltd	
30	Bibby (I)	
31	BOC	
32	Black Arrow	
33	INDUSTRIALS E-Z	
34	Smith & Nephew	
35	Vicker	
36	Walsby	
37	Walsby	
38	Walsby	
39	Walsby	
40	Walsby	

Weekly Dividend
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in today's Newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN

BRITISH FUNDS

High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%
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SHORTS	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%
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MIDNIGHT	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%
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LONGS	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%
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BREWERIES	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%
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BANKS DISCOUNT HP	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%
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ELECTRICALS	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%
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INDUSTRIALS A-D	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%
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INDUSTRIALS E-Z	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%
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FINANCE AND LAND	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%
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FINANCIAL TRUSTS	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%
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FOODS	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%
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HOTELS AND CATERERS	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%
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INDUSTRIALS	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%
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1984

GOLF: THREE OLD HANDS STALK THE SECOND-ROUND LEADER

Open enjoys stirring day as Australian moves into a three-stroke lead

By Mitchell Platt

Ian Baker-Finch, an Australian who insists that his English relatives were not convicted, stole the show in the second round of the 113th Open championship with a 66 on the Old Course at St Andrews yesterday. It was a stirring effort on a heavily drenched day. Baker-Finch, who has a 10-under-par half-way aggregate of 134, moved three strokes ahead of Lee Trevino (67), Nick Faldo (68) and Severiano Ballesteros (68).

It was not entirely Australia's day, as Greg Norman lost his way on the inward nine as the wind got up to produce problems, although Tom Watson, partnering Norman, was unaffected as he moved closer towards the prospect of equaling Harry Vardon's record of six Open wins. For much of his round Bill Longmuir looked likely to move into second position until a seven at the 17th led to a 71 for 138. Fred Couples, who made an eagle two at the last, went round in 69 to be 139.

Baker-Finch has benefited from the advice of Peter Thomson - who gained one of his five Open wins at St Andrews - in much the same way that Ballesteros was helped earlier in his career by the wisdom of Roberto de Vicenzo.

Baker-Finch's only major problem in two successive days came at the 10th in the first round, when he thought he had lost his ball. Fortunately, a spectator pointed out that some youngsters had stolen it and Baker-Finch was allowed to drop another ball, although Hale Irwin, his partner, while not disputing what had happened, was apparently unhappy at where the Australian was instructed to drop.

Even so, few can dispute Baker-Finch's right to be leading the field after a splendid round in which he dropped only one shot - three putts the fourth - and collected seven birdies, which included a monster putt of 50 feet for a two at the eighth.

There is an unmistakable feeling that the adrenaline is beginning to pump vigorously through Baker-Finch again. For the first time this year he looked at ease with himself on the course as he went about the business of catching the leaders with the minimum of fuss. Perhaps the game is becoming

fun again for the Spaniard, who has dined in the United States for most of the past six months, only occasionally compiling a score with any conviction.

What impressed most about Ballesteros was that he brandished the driver again with aggression while at the same time rediscovering a silky touch with his putter. Four of his six birdies were gathered with putts of more than 20 feet, including one at the 18th which provided ample compensation for the inevitable shot that was dropped at the Road Hole. Indeed, he might have dropped two at the 17th since he required two strokes to escape

Card of course

Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	370	4	10	342	4
2	411	5	11	172	3
3	371	4	12	316	4
4	463	5	13	425	4
5	463	5	14	354	4
6	416	5	15	413	4
7	372	4	16	382	4
8	376	4	17	481	4
9	354	4	18	354	4

Out 3,501 36 In 3,432 36

Hole by hole

BAKER-FINCH 4 5 5 4 4 2 3 = 32
FALDO 3 4 3 4 4 4 2 3 = 32
TREVINO 3 4 3 4 4 4 2 3 = 32
BALLESTEROS 3 4 3 4 4 4 2 3 = 32
LONGMUIR 3 4 4 4 4 3 3 = 34
WATSON 3 4 4 4 4 3 3 = 34
COURTES 3 4 4 4 4 3 3 = 34
IRWIN 3 4 4 4 4 3 3 = 34
NORMAN 3 4 4 4 4 3 3 = 34

from the Road bunker. But he popped his second out to four feet and then holed the putt.

Although the Royal and Ancient eased the position of the pins after the first round, there was little respite at the 17th, where Longmuir became a casualty following an excellent performance which promised at one stage to take him alongside Baker-Finch.

From the moment that his sand wedge to the third finished two feet from the hole for a birdie, there was every hope that Longmuir would retain a share of the lead that was his in the first round, when, like Norman and Jacobsen, he returned a 67. He took advantage of a helping wind at the 5th (564 yards), to reduce that hole to a driver and five iron shot.

Then, after a birdie at the sixth, he made a birdie at the seventh, then, after a birdie at the eighth, he made a birdie at the ninth, then, after a birdie at the tenth, he made a birdie at the 11th, then, after a birdie at the 12th, he made a birdie at the 13th, then, after a birdie at the 14th, he made a birdie at the 15th, then, after a birdie at the 16th, he made a birdie at the 17th, then, after a birdie at the 18th, he made a birdie at the 19th, then, after a birdie at the 20th, he made a birdie at the 21st, then, after a birdie at the 22nd, he made a birdie at the 23rd, then, after a birdie at the 24th, he made a birdie at the 25th, then, after a birdie at the 26th, he made a birdie at the 27th, then, after a birdie at the 28th, he made a birdie at the 29th, then, after a birdie at the 30th, he made a birdie at the 31st, then, after a birdie at the 32nd, he made a birdie at the 33rd, then, after a birdie at the 34th, he made a birdie at the 35th, then, after a birdie at the 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US tries Japanese way of working

As four giant earth-moving machines rolled into action to start work on the site of Nissan's planned £175 million car plant at Washington, Tennessee, on how the Americans have taken to the Japanese style of management.

The day the ground was broken for the huge Nissan plant in Tennessee there was a rowdy demonstration. Speeches were punctuated by shouts of "Go home, Japs". Trade unions paid for an aircraft to fly overhead towing a banner saying "Boycott Nissan: put America back to work".

A group of 100, chosen to break the icy ground had its tyres slashed by protesters. It was an eruption of resentment at a time when American motor manufacturing was in trouble: fat, inefficient and hidebound, hobbled by outdated management and union practices, feeling the heat of the Japanese challenge.

The Nissan plant goes to the heart of the matter. It offers an example and a provoking challenge to the industry and to the United Automobile Workers (UAW) which campaigns to restrict Japanese imports.

Nissan, which makes Datsun cars and lorries, is the world's largest motor manufacturer. Its American plant at Smyrna, 20 miles south of Nashville, built for \$471m, is the largest Japanese investment in America. It is under American management and, apart from 15 Japanese, its 1,900 workforce are American, mostly Tennesseeans. A fifth are women.

The factory has been in production for just over a year. It is judged by Fortune magazine to be one of America's ten best-run companies. It makes pick-up lorries recently assessed by the leading trade journal to be the best in the country. Next year the plant starts making small cars and expanding its workforce.

The management says that union membership is a matter for the workers. But so far the union has failed to make any inroad into the factory. Union officials say workers have been brainwashed and that they will



Shining example: Workers at Nissan's motor manufacturing plant in Smyrna, Tennessee, judged one of America's best-run companies. In Newcastle, in the driving seat of a giant earth mover is Mr Toshiaki Tsuchiya, a Nissan director.

want to organize after a honeymoon period. But there is no enthusiasm for the union. One plant shop worker summed up what other Nissan staff said: "Having the union here would be like living with your mother-in-law. We don't need a third party to argue with. We all have our say and we run the place together."

The workers have adopted, and adapted, Japanese working practices. Some have been to Japan for part of their training.

They are issued with three shirt-and-trouser blue suits, never called uniforms, with their first name embroidered on the chest. They are not obliged to wear them, but most do. But all over the factory are people who wear jeans and tee shirts.

There is no company song and no compulsory morning exercise. Most workers (they are, in fact, called technicians) exercise at the numerous ping-pong tables dotted throughout

the plant, or sweat at the company gym. There is no executive parking, dining or lavatory. Executives wear the blue outfit. The management hierarchy has been reduced.

Assembly lines are run with the latest methods. The workforce is divided into teams, each responsible for a part of production. There is no demarcation. Each member is cross-trained to do someone else's job — and does it.

"No one talks of 'my job'," said Mr Toshiaki Tsuchiya, a Nissan director.

In planning work schedules the teams rotate shift jobs. Some difficult and monotonous jobs have been taken over by robots.

There is no demeaning clocking-in at 7am. Each team gathers for 10 minutes to discuss production, allot tasks, solve problems and, if necessary, air grievances.

Court sets prisoner free after 16 years

Continued from page 1

Mr Mycock, who granted his freedom with a wave from the dock, said afterwards: "I am bitter about Dr Cliff's evidence and that of the police. I am in no way responsible for the crimes committed against this old lady. The murderer could still be at large."

Sixteen cases are pending before the Court of Appeal concerning evidence given by Dr Cliff. He was suspended by the Home Office in 1977 and compulsorily retired in 1981 after the Scottish Court of Appeal concluded that he had been "discredited not only as a scientist but as a witness".

Earlier this year the Ombudsman criticized the Home Office for delays in investigating Dr Cliff's work after his suspension.

The review considered 1,500 cases in which Dr Cliff had examined material and 129 instances when people were convicted after denying the offences.

A further two cases are to be heard this month and six in the autumn. The people involved have been released, including a man who was given a life sentence for murder in 1970. The convictions included rape, burglary, grievous bodily harm and manslaughter.

Inquiry into BBC broadcasts

A "value for money" inquiry by independent consultants is to be made into the BBC's domestic broadcasting system following a request from the Home Secretary.

The BBC's board of governors has agreed to the review which is to take place over the next few months. The BBC will appoint the review and will discuss the terms of reference and the choice of consultant with the Home Office.

Savile robbed

Jimmy Savile, the disc jockey, has lost £33,000 worth of rings stolen from his London flat, police said last night.

Frank Johnson in San Francisco

Mondale offers the Song of Norway

The last day of the Democratic Convention brought us the Song of Norway: Mr Mondale's big speech.

It must have been a monstrous ordeal to have arrived, as Mr Mondale did on Thursday night, heralded by thumping recorded disco music alternating with an old-fashioned band, to orate before a vast flag-waving crowd, hundreds of television cameras, and thousands of impatient reporters' notebooks, when much of the world has been at some length that you are a bore.

An article on Mr Mondale's origins in the latest issue of the magazine *New Republic*, describing his native Minnesota, observed: "The dominant religion is Lutheranism, which stresses ritual, authority and social obligation. Most people are Scandinavian like Mondale, who finds the poetry of life fishing in the silence of the north woods."

One deduced from this that, had Mr Mondale played his cards right, or had his grandfather stayed at home, the Democratic candidate might instead have become a Norwegian. Olaf Palme, instead, this solitary fisherman of the North Woods, found himself in San Francisco. Moreover, he was heavily dependent on an un-Nordic-sounding woman named Mrs Ferraro.

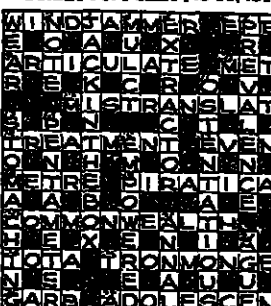
More difficult still, he had to address this heaving mass of among others, blacks, Hispanics and gays. Worse, they were all jumping up and down to this anti-establishment tune called "Celebration". This seemed to have replaced the Rooseveltian "Happy Days Are Here Again", as the party's theme song, which change is further proof of the decline of the West.

The speech, then, was the supreme test of Mr Marty Kaplan. All ears were turned to him. He, we were informed by the *San Francisco Chronicle*, is Mr Mondale's chief speech writer. We must assume that Mr Kaplan is a second generation Norwegian. At some point, he would have New York-ized his name.

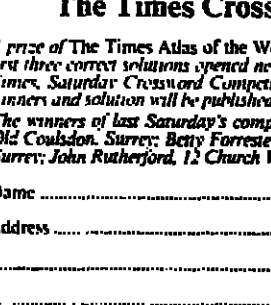
Early in the speech Mr Kaplan emphasized how hard Mr Mondale had worked to learn the lessons of the party's defeat in 1980. Soon he got Mr Mondale to confront what seems to be the biggest issue of the campaign. For the candidate told the crowd: "Someone said to me: 'Fritz, are those bags under your eyes natural?' And I said 'No, I got them the old-fashioned way. I earned them.'"

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Solution of Puzzle No 16,481



Solution of Puzzle No 16,487



The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,488

Prize of The Times Atlas of the World (comprehensive edition) will be given for the first three correct solutions received next Thursday. Entries should be addressed to: The Times, Saturday Crossword Competition, 12 Collyer Street, London EC9 9TT. The winners and solution will be published next Saturday.

The winners of last Saturday's competition are: D. J. Burton, 156 Cathedral Drive, Old Coudon, Surrey; Betty Forrester, Little Tanners, Brookham Green, Bechworth, Surrey; John Rutherford, 12 Church Walk, Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

Name _____

Address _____

Today's events

Royal engagement

Princess Anne attends the Women's Cricket One Day International between England and New Zealand at the Gloucestershire County Cricket Ground, Bristol, 3.30.

Talk

Venice and Byzantium by Antony Bridge, St Margaret's Church, King's Lynn, Norfolk, 3.

Music

Concert by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Chichester Cathedral, 7.30.

Concert by the Rochester Chamber Orchestra, Rochester Cathedral, 4.30.

Organ recital by Ernest Pratt, Liverpool Anglican Cathedral, 3.

General

Weston-super-Mare Summer Carnival, Weston Town Centre, Avon, 7.30.

Portland Navy Days, Dorset, 12 to 6.30 daily (until July 22).

Holkham Country Fair, Holkham Park, Wells, Norfolk, 9.30 to 6.30 daily (until July 22).

General

Royal engagements

The Prince of Wales patron, British Paralympic Sports Society, opens the VII World Wheelchair Games (Paralympics) at the Ludwig Guttmann Sports Centre for the Disabled, Stoke Mandeville, Harlow, Essex, 11.15.

Princess Alexandra tours Morayshire, Scotland; attends the Forres Fair, Grant Park, 3.15; and later the Royal Fiddlers' Club, 4.55.

Princess Michael of Kent, as president of the Royal Automobile Club, attends British Grand Prix, at Brands Hatch, 12.30.

General

Concert by the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra, Winter Gardens, 8.

Recital of poetry and song by Roma Campbell, Liverpool Anglican Cathedral, 8.

Royal Ascot Spectacular, Berkshire, 11 to 5.

International Gathering of Town Criers, Marine Parade, Lyme Regis, 3.

Royal Bath and West Somerset Show, Shepton Mallet, Somerset, 9.

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Today is the Feast of Saint Mary Magdalene who stood by the Cross of Christ (Mark xv, 40) and to whom He appeared on the Resurrection (Mark xvi, 9).

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In the garden

Now is the time to order corns of autumn crocuses (true crocuses) colchicums, large flowers often erroneously called autumn crocuses, for planting to flower this autumn.

Many autumn flowers will give a second and in some cases a third flowering if clipped over when the first flowers fade: alyssum, lobelia, linaria, calendula, and antirrhinum.

Climbing roses are making long new growths. These are easily broken away by storms and should be made secure as soon as they are two to three feet long.

Some lawn weeds such as clover seem to be able to withstand drought conditions better than grass. So it will pay to apply a selective weed killer now. There are weed killers now that will control perennial as well as annual weeds.

Should check the labels carefully before buying. Make a sewing of parsley and a sewing of an early variety of peas. Most sowings of lettuce may be made this month.

Make a packet of mixed lettuce varieties will give heads for cutting for more than a month.

RH

Gardens open

P. Plans for sale

Today: Burford House Gardens, Tenbury, Shropshire, 10.30 to 5.30. Free entry. Open daily, 10.30 to 5.30. Free entry. Open daily, 10.30 to 5.30. Free entry.

Tomorrow: Burford House Gardens, Tenbury, Shropshire, 10.30 to 5.30. Free entry. Open daily, 10.30 to 5.30. Free entry.

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Deaths: Florence Ziegfeld, Hollywood, 1932; W. L. Mackenzie King, prime minister of Canada 1921-26, 1936-30, 1935-48, Kingston, Quebec, 1950; Carl Sandburg, poet, Flat Rock, North Carolina, 1907.

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